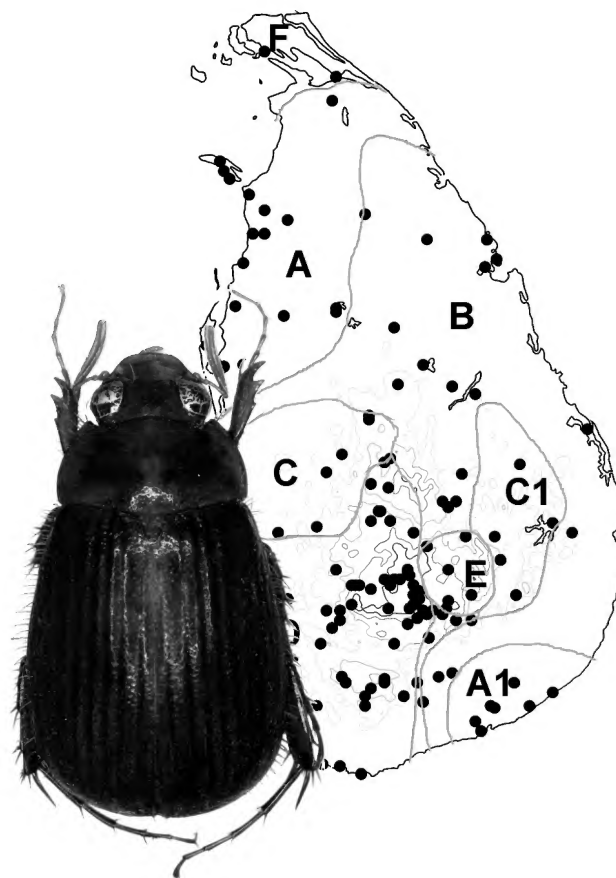


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A monograph of the Sericini of Sri Lanka (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae)

Silvia Fabrizi & Dirk Ahrens



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Cover: Habitus of *Selaseria impexa* sp. n. in front of the map of the examined material from Sri Lanka.

Back-Cover: Male genitalia of *Maladera tricuspidata* sp. n.: newly developed processes of the aedeagus replace functionally the reduced parameres.

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Silvia Fabrizio & Dirk Ahrens*

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Abstract. In this monograph all available type material and unidentified museum specimens of Sericini chafers (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae) from Sri Lanka are revised. Forty two new species are described. *Maladera anderssoni* sp. n., *M. badulana* sp. n., *M. bandarawelana* sp. n., *M. bisornata* sp. n., *M. brevitellata* sp. n., *M. brincki* sp. n., *M. diyalumana* sp. n., *M. ekisi* sp. n., *M. flinti* sp. n., *M. hastata* sp. n., *M. heveli* sp. n., *M. hortonsensis* sp. n., *M. iuga* sp. n., *M. kandysensis* sp. n., *M. krombeini* sp. n., *M. kuruvitana* sp. n., *M. lindulana* sp. n., *M. mawellensis* sp. n., *M. nilavelensis* sp. n., *M. poyagana* sp. n., *M. pseudomollis* sp. n., *M. romanoi* sp. n., *M. schintmeisteri* sp. n., *M. tricuspidata* sp. n., *M. uggaikallotaensis* sp. n., *M. woodi* sp. n., *M. yalaensis* sp. n., *Neoserica kalaensis* sp. n., *Periserica densipunctata* sp. n., *P. gilvifrons* sp. n., *P. triflabellata* sp. n., *Selasica convexicollis* sp. n., *S. impea* sp. n., *S. kanneliyana* sp. n., *S. knucklenensis* sp. n., *S. lucidicollis* sp. n., *S. novarum* sp. n., *S. padukana* sp. n., *S. praetexta* sp. n., *S. simbarigana* sp. n., *S. wilpattuyensis* sp. n., *Serica kirulgalana* sp. n. The study resulted in the following 10 new synonymies and 16 new combinations. *Serica lurida* Brenske, 1898 (= *Serica maculifera* Brenske, 1898 (nec Brenske, 1894), syn. n.; *Serica rubescens* Arrow, 1916, syn. n.); *Neoserica bombycina* (Karsch, 1882) (= *Neoserica quadriflabellata* (Brenske, 1896), syn. n.; *Neoserica sericata* Brenske, 1898, syn. n.); *Periserica subsignata* (Walker, 1859) (= *Periserica ventralis* (Walker, 1859), syn. n.); *Periserica fulvostriata* Brenske, 1898 (= *Periserica nigripennis* Arrow, 1916, syn. n.); *Maladera mollis* (Walker, 1859) comb. n. (= *Autoserica burmensis* Brenske, 1899, syn. n.); *Maladera brevitata* (Brenske, 1898) comb. n. (= *Autoserica atratula* Dalla Torre, 1917, syn. n.); *Maladera rotundata* (Walker, 1859) comb. n. (= *Autoserica srilanka* Frey, 1974, syn. n.); *Maladera brevis* (Blanchard, 1850) comb. n. (= *Autoserica chalybaea* Brenske, 1898, syn. n.); *Maladera calcarata* (Brenske, 1898) comb. n.; *Maladera cinnabarinata* (Brenske, 1898) comb. n.; *Maladera coxalis* (Moser, 1915) comb. n.; *Maladera dubia* (Arrow, 1916) comb. n.; *Maladera fistulosa* (Brenske, 1898) comb. n.; *Maladera pubescens* (Arrow, 1916) comb. n.; *Maladera weligamana* (Brenske, 1900) comb. n.; *Selasica confirmata* (Walker, 1859) comb. n.; *Selasica distincticornis* (Brenske, 1898) comb. n.; *Selasica implicata* (Brenske, 1898) comb. n.; *Selasica splendida* (Brenske, 1898) comb. n.; *Selasica maculicauda* (Arrow, 1916) comb. n. Lectotypes of the following taxa are designated: *Periserica picta* Brenske, 1898, *P. subsignata* (Walker, 1859), *P. interrupta* (Walker, 1859), *P. fulvostriata* Brenske, 1898, *S. confirmata* (Walker, 1859), *M. calcarata* (Brenske, 1898), *M. mollis* (Walker, 1859), *M. fistulosa* (Brenske, 1898), *M. weligamana* (Brenske, 1900), *M. dubia* (Arrow, 1916), *M. pubescens* (Arrow, 1916), *S. nana* Brenske, 1898, *P. picta* Brenske, 1898 was designated as type species of the genus *Periserica* Brenske, 1898. The currently known Sri Lankan fauna of Sericini comprises 77 species, 76 of them are endemic. Based on the results of species distribution the zoogeography of the Sericini of the island is explored.

Keywords: Taxonomy; Scarabaeoidea; Melolonthinae; chafer beetles; Sri Lanka; biogeography.

INTRODUCTION

Despite its relatively small size, Sri Lanka possesses a great biodiversity showing a high proportion of endemic species among its flora and fauna: 23 % of the flowering plants and beetles and 16 % of the mammals on the island are endemic (Fernando 1985). The wide range of topographic and climatic variation in Sri Lanka contributes to the particular features of its biodiversity. The moist rain forests of the Western Ghats of peninsular India and the aseasonal rain forests of Sri Lanka are together considered a refugium of the relict biota of the former Indian plate, being classified as one of the top 25 biodiversity hotspots in the World (Myers et al. 2000).

Little is known concerning the taxonomy of Sericini chafers (Scarabaeidae) from Sri Lanka. Knowledge of their

distribution is fragmentary and their ecology and biogeography is even more poorly known. The first comprehensive study of this fauna was conducted by Walker (1859) who described six new species of Sericini. This was followed by Brenske (1898, 1900) who added 32 species, and Arrow (1916) who described seven more species. Other fragmentary treatments of the Sericini fauna with consideration of the island followed later (Moser 1916; Frey 1972, 1974).

Several major enterprises targeting the insect fauna of Sri Lanka have been undertaken during the past few decades which have resulted in a considerable accumulation of specimens. Principle among these are the Lund University Expedition in 1962 and the Smithsonian's biosys-

tematic studies of the insects of Ceylon' project in the 1980's, as well as field trips of several private collectors in the late 1990's. The resulting large number of specimens has allowed a much better understanding of the Sericini faunal diversity of Sri Lanka. Most of these collections, however, have never been subjected to a detailed taxonomic treatment. In the present study we revised the type material of all known sericines from the Indian sub-continent, including Sri Lanka, and examined all known representatives of Sericini from Sri Lanka that we were able to gather from the vast stores of material residing in numerous European and North American museums, as well as in private collections (see material and methods).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The principal terminology and methods used for measurements, specimen dissection and genital preparation were described in detail by Ahrens (2004). Data from specimens examined is cited in the text with original label contents given in quotation marks, multiple labels are separated by a "P". Descriptions and illustrations of new taxa are based on the holotype or lectotype specimen if not otherwise stated, while the variation of specimens is given separately under 'variation'. Male genitalia were glued to a small pointed card and photographed in both lateral and dorsal view with a stereomicroscope Olympus SZX-12 using a Jenoptik ProgRes digital camera (C5 5.0). Using AUTOMONTAGE software, a number of single-focused images were combined to obtain an image that was in focus throughout. The resulting images were subsequently edited digitally to remove the errors of the AUTOMONTAGE reconstruction and to obtain a white background. Some of the figures of male genitalia were done as pencil drawings (type material revised more than ten years ago), which were subsequently graphically edited to obtain a black and white image similar to a photograph.

Currently, most female specimens of Sericini are difficult to identify (to genus and species), as diagnostic characters of genera, as defined currently, are often submitted to strong sexual dimorphism (e.g. the number of antennomeres of club). Additionally, only the shape of aedeagus often offers sufficient, detailed and stable variation to allow a discrimination of the species, while characters useful in other scarab groups, such as shape of the head and pronotum or the punctuation and sculpture of the body surface are often highly variable in Sericini. For the latter reason, many species keys need to include genital characters as well, and a reliable identification of species is impossible without examination of male genitalia.

DEPOSITORIES

- BMNH Natural History Museum, London, UK
- BPBM Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, USA
- CARL Coll. A. Reichenbach, Leipzig, Germany
- CDKC Coll. D. Keith, Chartes, France
- CJSS Coll. J. Schönfeldt, Sinzig, Germany
- CF coll. G. Frey (in NHMB), Switzerland
- CJSB coll. J. Schulze, Berlin, Germany
- CN coll. M. Nikodým, Praha, Czech Republic
- CP coll. P. Pacholátko, Brno, Czech Republic
- CS coll. G. Sabatinelli, Prévessin, France
- HNHM Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary
- ISNB Institut Royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Brüssel, Belgium
- MHNG Muséum d'histoire naturelle de Genève, Switzerland
- MNHM Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France
- MSNG Museo Civico di Storia Naturale Giacomo Doria, Genova, Italy
- MSNM Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Milano, Italy
- MZUF Museo Zoologico "La Specola", Università di Firenze, Italy
- MZLU Museum of Zoology, Lund University, Sweden
- NHMB Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland
- NHMW Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria
- NME Naturkundemuseum Erfurt, Germany
- RMNH Nationaal Natuurhistorische Museum ("Naturalis"), Leiden, Netherlands
- SMNS Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany
- SMTD Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, Germany
- UNSM University of Nebraska State Museum, Lincoln, USA
- USNM National Museum of Natural History, Washington D.C., USA
- ZFMK Zoological Research Museum A. Koenig, Bonn, Germany
- ZIN Russian Academy of Sciences, Zoological Institute, St. Petersburg, Russia
- ZMHB Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin, Germany
- ZMUC University of Copenhagen, Zoological Museum, Denmark
- ZSM Zoologische Staatssammlung, München, Germany

SYSTEMATIC PART

Key to genera of Sri Lanka

- 1 Protibia with three teeth.....2
- 1' Protibia with two teeth.....3
- 2 Body unicoloured yellowish brown or reddish brown. Apical border of elytra with a fine membranous rim. Eyes large (diameter/ ratio interocular width: 0.57–0.83). Antennal club in male with three or four antennomeres. Metatarsomeres setose ventrally. Hypomeron with or without transverse carina basiventrally.....*Selaserica*
- 2' Body bicoloured. Apical border of elytra without membranous rim. Eyes small (diameter/ ratio interocular width: 0.42–0.6). Antennal club in male with three to five antennomeres. Metatarsomeres glabrous ventrally. Hypomeron without transverse carina basiventrally.....*Periserica*
- 3 Antennal club in male composed of three antennomeres.....4
- 3' Antennal club in male composed of more than three antennomeres.....*Neoserica* (s. lato)
- 4 Legs wide and short, metatibia ratio width/ length: generally < 1/ 3.0.....*Maladera* (s. lato)
- 4' Legs slender and moderately long, metatibia ratio width/ length: 1/ 3.0–3.9.....*Serica* (s. lato)

Periserica Brenske, 1898

Periserica Brenske, 1898: 284 (Type species by present designation: *Periserica picta* Brenske, 1898).

Remarks. The genus originally encompassed two species, *Periserica picta* Brenske, 1898 and *P. fulvostrigata* Brenske, 1898. We have chosen *P. picta* as the type since no type species of the genus was designated so far.

Key to species (♂♂)

- 1 Pronotum beside middle with weakly impressed basal marginal line. Elytra yellowish with numerous dark spots.....2
- 1' Pronotum beside middle without basal marginal line.3
- 2 Dorsal surface shiny. Antennal club twice as long as remaining antennomeres combined.....*P. interrupta* (Walker)
- 2' Dorsal surface dull. Antennal club approximately as long as remaining antennomeres combined.....*P. fulvostrigata* Brenske
- 3 Pronotum completely yellowish. Antennal club with three antennomeres.....*P. triflabellata* sp. n.
- 3' Disc of pronotum or entire pronotum dark. Antennal club with four or more antennomeres.....4

- 4 Antennal club approximately as long as remaining antennomeres combined.....5
- 4' Antennal club twice as long as remaining antennomeres combined.....*P. gilmalensis* sp. n.
- 5 Antennal club with four antennomeres.....*P. picta* Brenske
- 5' Antennal club with five antennomeres.....6
- 6 Antennal club as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Labroclypeus with very dense, coarse punctation. Metatibia moderately wide.....*P. subsignata* (Walker)
- 6' Antennal club distinctly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Labroclypeus with dense, coarse punctation. Metatibia wide and short.....*P. densipunctata* sp. n.

Periserica picta Brenske, 1898

(Figs 1A,B, 14A, 16A)

Serica picta Dohrn in litteris: Brenske 1898: 284.

Periserica picta Brenske, 1898: 284; Brenske 1900b: 344; Arrow 1916: 430.

Type material examined. Lectotype (here designated): 1 ♂ “Ceylon/ *Periserica picta* ♂ type BRSK.” (ZMHB). Paralectotypes (here designated): 1 ♂ “Ceylon/ ♂/ *picta* type Brsk / coll. Brenske” (ZMHB), 1 ♂ “*picta* Dhr. Ind./ Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B./ Inde ex. coll. Dohrn/ Collection E. Candenze” (ISNB), 1 ♂ “*Homaloptia picta* Ceyl. Dohrn/ ♂/ *picta* type Brsk./ E. Brenske 1896/ Museum Paris Ex Coll. R. Oberthur/ Type” (MNHN), 1 ♂ “Museum Paris Ex Coll. Leon Fairmaire/ Ceylon/ *Serica picta* Dhn i. 1. [hand written Brenske]” (MNHN), 1 ♀ “Ceylon/ ♀/ *picta* var./ E. Brenske 1896/ Museum Paris Ex Coll. R. Oberthur” (MNHN), 1 ♀ “Ceylon/ ♀/ *picta* var. pygid. glabro/ E. Brenske 1896/ Museum Paris Ex Coll. R. Oberthur” (MNHN).

Additional material examined. 1 ex. “Ceylon” (NHMB), 3 ex. “Ceylonia Mus. Drews” (ZMUC), 1 ex. “Ceylonia/ Mus. Westermann” (ZMUC), 5 ex. “Ceylon/ Mus. Westermann” (ZMUC), 1 ex. “Ceylon/ Mus. Hausschild 12–9–1914” (ZMUC), 1 ex. “Ceylon: Col. Dist. Arawaki Jungle Padukka 10 Dec 1969 P.B. Karunaratne” (USNM).

Redescription. Length: 7.5 mm, length of elytra: 4.8 mm, width: 4.7 mm. Body oval, reddish brown, pygidium yellowish with two large dark spots, elytra yellowish brown with sutural and lateral margins blackish and dark spots as follows: a small humeral spot, a small spot near the scutellum, one transverse spot at middle of the elytra which nearly connects the sutural to the lateral interval, and one preapical round spot; antenna yellowish brown, dorsal surface moderately shiny and nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and trapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins straightly convergent

to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin very weakly sinuate medially; surface very weakly elevated medially, shiny, finely and sparsely punctate, with a few scattered coarse punctures each bearing a long erect seta; frontoclypeal suture very feebly impressed and weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye slightly wider than long; ocular canthus short and wide, impunctate, without terminal seta. Frons moderately shiny, with fine, sparse punctures, a few larger and denser punctures behind frontoclypeal suture each bearing an erect seta. Eyes small, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.46. Antenna with nine antennomeres; club (δ) with four antennomeres, 1.3 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum anteriorly elevated, apically flattened.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest just before base, lateral margins convex and evenly convergent to anterior and posterior angles, anterior angles strongly produced and moderately sharp, posterior angles broadly rounded; anterior margin weakly produced medially, anterior marginal line fine and complete, surface densely and finely punctate, glabrous; anterior and lateral borders sparsely setose, setae of lateral borders lacking posteriorly, basal margin with an indistinct marginal line which is widely interrupted medially; hypomeron not carinate basally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine and dense punctures, glabrous.

Elytra oblong, widest just behind middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine, very sparse punctures concentrated along striae, punctures without setae; epipleural edge fine, ending at convex external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose, apical border not membranous, apex without microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, metasternum and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, metasternum densely finely setose; metacoxa with a few long, fine setae laterally; abdominal sternites with evenly distributed very fine and sparse punctures, most punctures with short or minute setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny smooth, chitinous border of about one third of sternite length. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.81. Pygidium moderately, evenly convex, shiny, finely and densely punctate, punctures on basal half less dense, without smooth midline, glabrous.

Legs moderately wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur shiny, anterior edge acute, without adjacent serrated line and the anterior longitudinal row of setae reduced; posterior ventral margin almost straight, weakly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia moderately slender and not long, widest behind middle, subparallel in posterior two thirds,

ratio width/length: 1/2.7, dorsally weakly carinate, with two groups of spines, basal one at one third, apical one at two thirds of metatibial length, basally with two single punctures each bearing a single spine; lateral face longitudinally convex, smooth, laterally with sparse and fine punctures; ventral margin with three moderately strong spines equidistant from each other, medial face smooth, apex inferiorly near tarsal articulation shallowly and concavely sinuate. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with dense, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated carina, subventrally with a second, smooth longitudinal carina, first metatarsomere little shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and little longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, tridentate, basal tooth small. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 1A,B. Habitus: Fig. 14A.

Variation. Length: 7.5–8.5 mm, length of elytra: 4.8–5.6 mm, width: 4.7–5.3 mm. Female: Eyes smaller than in male, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.41. Antennal club with four antennomeres, as long as remaining antennomeres combined, sixth antennomere one third as long as the club.

Remarks. This species is in the shape of male genitalia very similar to *P. subsignata* (Walker), but differs distinctly from the latter in the shape of the left paramere (Fig. 1A–E) and by having weaker setae-bearing punctures on the labroclypeus and frons: in *P. subsignata* the entire frons is densely and coarsely punctate, while in *P. picta* coarse punctures are evident only behind the frontoclypeal suture. As the type series of *P. picta* was composed of more than one species (see discussion under *P. subsignata*), a lectotype is designated here for *P. picta*.

Perisericca subsignata (Walker, 1859)

(Figs 1C–E, 16A)

Sericesthis subsignata Walker, 1859: 55.

Perisericca subsignata: Arrow 1916: 431.

Isonychus ventralis Walker, 1859: 55, **syn. n.**

Perisericca ventralis: Arrow 1916: 430.

Perisericca picta Brenske, 1898: 284 [part.].

Type material examined. Lectotype (*subsignata*, here designated): ♀ “Type/ Ceylon/ *Sericesthis subsignata* Walk. a. n. H. (type/ *subsignata*) (BMNH). Holotype (*ventralis*): ♀ “Type/ Ceylon/ *Isonychus ventralis* Walk. a. n. H. (type/ *ventralis* W.” (BMNH) (Syntypes of *picta*): 2 ♀♀ “24891/ Ceylon Nietner/ *picta* Dohrn det. Brenske” (1 ♀ without label) (ZMH), 1 ♀ “Ceylon/ *picta* var/ Coll. Brenske” (ZMH). Syntype (*picta*): 1 ♂ “Ceylon Nietner/ 24890/ *picta* Dohrn i. l.” (ZMH).

Additional material examined. 1 ex. "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B./Inde/Collection E. Candenze/Ind. or. Dhn." (ISNB), 1 ex. "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B./Inde/Collection E. Candenze/Inde ex. coll. Dohm" (ISNB), 1 ex. "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B./Ceylon/Collection E. Candenze/ *Periserica ventralis* Walker compared with type, G. J. Arrow" (ISNB), 5 ex. "Kandy Ceylon G. E. Bryant June 1908/ G. Bryant Coll. 1919–147" (BMNH), 2 ex. "Kandy Ceylon 5–07/ Ceylon E. E. Green 1910–19" (BMNH), 3 ex. "Ceylon/ Fry Coll. 1905.100" (BMNH), 1 ex. "Halupahani, Haldummulle Ceylon 1904–171" (BMNH), 4 ex. "Ceylon/ Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthur" (MNHN), 3 ex. "Sri Lanka: kan. Dist. Kandy, Udawattakele 29–30–IV–1976 S. Karunaratne" (USNM), 2 ex. "Sri Lanka: Kan. Dist., Udawattakele 14–20 April 1975 S. Karunaratne" (USNM).

Redescription. Length: 7.2 mm, length of elytra: 4.8 mm, width: 4.7 mm. Body oval, black, abdomen brownish, base of pygidium yellowish brown without dark spots, elytra reddish brown with sutural and lateral margins black, with an indistinct transversal dark spot at middle of the elytra fused with the dark lateral margin, antenna black, dorsal surface moderately shiny and nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and trapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins straightly convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin not sinuate medially; surface very weakly elevated medially, shiny, finely and sparsely punctate, with numerous scattered coarse punctures each bearing a long erect seta; frontoclypeal suture very feebly impressed and sharply angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye slightly wider than long; ocular canthus short and wide, finely punctate at apex, without terminal seta. Frons moderately shiny, with fine, sparse punctures, with numerous larger and denser punctures behind frontoclypeal suture and on anterior median half each bearing an erect seta (sometimes setae lost). Eyes small, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.43. Antenna with nine antennomeres; club (σ^3) with five antennomeres, as long as remaining antennomeres combined, sixth antennomere half as long as the club. Mentum anteriorly elevated, apically flattened.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest just before base, lateral margins convex and evenly convergent to anterior and posterior angles, anterior angles moderately produced and right-angled, posterior angles broadly rounded; anterior margin weakly produced medially, anterior marginal line fine and complete; surface densely and finely punctate, with a few coarse punctures each bearing a long, erect seta, beside the anterior angles, otherwise glabrous; anterior and lateral borders sparsely setose, setae of lateral borders may be missing in older specimens, basal margin with an indistinct marginal line laterally, widely interrupted medially; hypomeron not carinate basally. Scutellum wide,

triangular, with fine and moderately dense punctures, glabrous.

Elytra oblong, widest just behind middle, apex of elytra slightly bluntly truncate; striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine, very sparse punctures concentrated along striae, punctures without setae; epipleural edge fine, ending at the blunt external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose, apical border not membranous, apex without microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, metasternum and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, metasternum densely finely setose; metacoxa with a few long, fine setae laterally; abdominal sternites with evenly distributed very fine and sparse punctures, most punctures with short or minute setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny, smooth chitinous border of about a quarter of sternite length. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.81. Pygidium moderately, evenly convex, shiny, finely and densely punctate, with finely impressed midline, glabrous except for a few longer setae along apical margin.

Legs moderately wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur shiny, anterior edge acute, without adjacent serrated line; posterior ventral margin almost straight, weakly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia moderately slender and not long, widest at middle, apically distinctly narrowed, ratio width/length: 1/3.0, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one at one third, apical one at two thirds of metatibial length, basally with two single punctures each bearing a single spine; lateral face longitudinally convex, smooth, laterally with moderately dense and fine punctures; ventral margin with three moderately strong spines equidistant from each other, medial face smooth, apex concavely sinuate anteriorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with dense, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated carina, subventrally with a second, smooth longitudinal carina, first metatarsomere little shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and little longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, tridentate, basal tooth small. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 1C–E.

Variation. Length: 7.2–7.9 mm, length of elytra: 4.8–5.2 mm, width: 4.7–4.9 mm. Female: Eyes smaller than in male, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.41. Antenna yellowish brown, club with four antennomeres, distinctly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined, sixth antennomere one quarter as long as the club.

Remarks. Arrow (1916) recognised the systematic position of the two taxa described by Walker (1859) originally in two non-Sericini genera *Sericesthis* and *Isonychus* (that do not occur in Asia), and placed them correctly in *Periserica*. The syntype specimen of *P. picta* referred above under this species, and also the female lectotype of *I. ventralis* are virtually identical with the female lectotype of *P. subsignata* in their external morphology, in particular in the punctuation of the head (see above).

***Periserica densipunctata* sp. n.**
(Figs 1N–P, 16A)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ "Sri Lanka: Amp. Dist. Ekgal Aru Reservoir Jungle 11–12–VI–1976 Malaise trap/ Collected by K. V. Krombein, P.B. Karunaratne, S. Karunaratne" (USNM). Paratypes: 1 ♂ "Nalanda W. Horn 1899/ *Periserica picta* Brsk. var/ Brenske det." (DEIC), 1 ♂ "Nalanda W. Horn 1899/ Brenske det." (ZFMK).

Description. Length: 8.1 mm, length of elytra: 4.8 mm, width: 4.7 mm. Body oval, dark reddish brown, legs reddish, abdomen and pygidium yellowish brown, head and pronotum as well as scutellum dark with greenish shine, pronotum on basal half with a reddish spot at the lateral margin and on each side of the midline, pygidium without large spots, elytra reddish brown with apical sutural and lateral margins blackish and dark spots: one small humeral one, one transversal one at middle of the elytra being almost continuous from sutural to lateral interval, and one preapical round spot; antenna yellowish brown, dorsal surface moderately shiny and sparsely setose.

Labrotype wide and trapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins straightly convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin very weakly sinuate medially; surface distinctly elevated medially, shiny, finely and densely punctate, numerous coarse punctures each bearing a long erect seta, are present between small punctures; frontoclypeal suture very feebly impressed and weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye slightly wider than long; ocular canthus short and wide, sparsely punctate apically, with two terminal setae. Frons moderately shiny, with fine, sparse punctures, with a few larger and denser punctures behind frontoclypeal suture each bearing an erect seta. Eyes small, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.42. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club (♂) with five antennomeres all of same length, 1.3 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum anteriorly elevated, apically flattened.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest just before base, lateral margins convex and evenly narrowed to anterior and posterior angles, anterior angles moderately produced and

right-angled, posterior angles broadly rounded; anterior margin weakly produced medially, anterior marginal line fine and complete; surface at basal midline weakly longitudinally impressed, densely and finely punctate, on sides and behind anterior margin with numerous coarse punctures each bearing a long erect seta; anterior and lateral borders densely setose, basal margin laterally with an indistinct marginal line which is widely interrupted medially; hypomeron not carinate basally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine and dense punctures, glabrous.

Elytra oblong, widest just behind middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine, very sparse punctures concentrated along striae, glabrous, sutural and penultimate sublateral intervals with numerous coarser punctures each bearing a long erect seta; epipleural edge fine, ending at convex external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose, apical border not membranous, apex without microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, metasternum and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, metasternum densely finely setose; metacoxa with a few long, fine setae laterally and with a brush-like structure composed of numerous robust setae at the middle of the lateral margin; abdominal sternites with evenly distributed very fine and sparse punctures, most punctures with short or minute setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, penultimate sternite with a shiny smooth, chitinous border apically, which is one third as long as the sternite. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.95. Pygidium moderately convex, shiny, finely and densely punctate including midline, glabrous, with fine long setae along apical margin.

Legs short and wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur shiny, anterior edge acute, without adjacent serrated line; posterior ventral margin almost straight, weakly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia wide and short, widest at middle, apically distinctly narrowed, ratio width/length: 1/2.2, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one at one third, apical one at two thirds of metatibial length, basally with two single punctures each bearing a single spine; lateral face longitudinally convex, smooth, laterally with sparse and fine punctures; ventral margin with four strong equidistant spines; medial face smooth, apex shallowly concave interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with dense, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres glabrous ventrally, with a strongly serrated carina, subventrally with a second, shorter longitudinal carina, first metatarsomere little shorter than following two tarsomeres combined but distinctly longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, tridentate, basal tooth small. All claws sym-

metrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 1N–P. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. The new species differs from *P. picta* in the antennal club being composed of five antennomeres (instead of four) and from *P. subsignata* in the less dense punctation of the frons, the longer antennal club (β) and the stouter metatibia. It differs significantly from both taxa in the shape of the parameres (Fig. 1N–P): the dorsal lobe of the left paramere is shorter than in *P. picta*, but distinctly defined (in *P. subsignata* the dorsal lobe is indistinctly defined, Fig. 1C).

Etymology. The name of the new species (adjective in the nominative singular) is derived from the combined Latin adjectives [densus (dense) and punctatus (punctate)], with reference to the dense punctation, compared to *P. picta*, on head, pronotum and elytra.

***Perisericia gilimalensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 2A–C, 16A)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Sri Lanka: Rat. Dist. Gilimale, Induruwa Jungle, 13–15 Mar 1979 Malaise trap/ K.V. Krombein T. Wijesinhe S. Siriwardane L. Jayawickrema” (USNM). Paratypes: 3 ♂♂ same data as holotype (USNM, CA), 2 ♂♂ “Sri Lanka: Rat. Dist. Gilimale Induruwa Jungle 3–IV–1981/ K.V. Krombein P.B. Karunaratne T. Wijesinhe L. Weeraratunge” (USNM), 1 ♂ “Sri Lanka: Keg. Dist. Kitulgala Bandarakele Jungle 17–18 March 1979 Malaise trap/ K.V. Krombein P.B. Karunaratne T. Wijesinhe L. Jayawickrema T. Gunawardane” (USNM), 1 ♂ “Ceylon 92–59/ Determined from description G.J.A. *Perisericia picta* Brenske/ 661 Sericini Asia spec.” (BMNH).

Description. Length: 7.2 mm, length of elytra: 4.3 mm, width: 4.2 mm. Body oval, black, legs reddish, abdomen and femora dark brown, head and pronotum as well as scutellum with metallic shine; antenna dark brown, antennal club blackish, dorsal surface shiny and sparsely setose.

Labroclypeus trapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins straightly convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing a distinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially; surface weakly elevated medially, shiny, finely and densely punctate, with a few scattered coarse punctures present each bearing a long erect seta; frontoclypeal suture feebly impressed and curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye slightly wider than long; ocular canthus short and wide, impunctate, with one robust terminal seta. Frons shiny, with fine, sparse punctures, with a few larger punctures

behind frontoclypeal suture each bearing an erect seta. Eyes small, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.48. Antenna with nine antennomeres; club (β) with four antennomeres all of the same length, strongly reflexed and twice as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum anteriorly elevated, apically flattened.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at the base, lateral margins convex and evenly convergent to anterior angles, anterior angles moderately produced and blunt, posterior angles broadly rounded, anterior margin weakly produced medially, anterior marginal line fine and complete; surface densely and finely punctate, on sides and behind anterior margin with a very few coarse punctures each bearing a long erect seta, anterior and lateral borders densely setose, basal margin laterally with an indistinct marginal line, which is widely interrupted medially; hypomeron not carinate basally. Scutellum wide, triangular, finely and densely punctate, but narrowly impunctate along the midline, glabrous.

Elytra oblong, widest at middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine, very sparse punctures concentrated along striae, glabrous, sutural and other odd intervals with a few coarse punctures each bearing a long seta; epipleural edge fine, ending at convex external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose, apical border not membranous, apex without microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, metasternum and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, metasternum densely, finely setose; metacoxa with a few long, fine setae laterally and with a brush-like structure composed of a few robust setae at the middle of the lateral margin; abdominal sternites with evenly distributed very fine, sparse punctures, most punctures with short or minute setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny smooth, chitinous border approximately a quarter as long as the sternite. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/ 2.15. Pygidium moderately convex, moderately shiny, coarsely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, glabrous, with fine long setae along apical margin.

Legs moderately long and wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur shiny, anterior edge acute, without adjacent serrated line; posterior ventral margin almost straight, weakly serrated in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia moderately wide and short, widest at middle, weakly narrowed apically, ratio width/ length: 1/ 2.9, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one at one quarter, apical one at two thirds of metatibial length; lateral face longitudinally convex, smooth, laterally with sparse and fine punctures, ventral margin with four strong equidistant

spines; medial face smooth, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation shallowly and concavely sinuate. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, pro- and mesotarsomeres with dense, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres glabrous ventrally, with a strongly serrated carina, subventrally with a second, smooth longitudinal carina, first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, tridentate, basal tooth small. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 2A–C.

Variation. Length: 7.2–7.3 mm, length of elytra: 4.3–4.7 mm, width: 4.2–4.6 mm. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. The new species differs from *P. picta* in possessing a very long antennal club, it is twice as long as remaining antennomeres combined. The antennal club is only in *P. picta* and *P. densipunctata* composed of four antennomeres (males). Additionally, *P. densipunctata* differs in the shape of the aedeagus from all other *Periserica* species (Fig. 2A–C).

Etymology. The new species is named after its type locality ‘Gilimale’ (adjective in the nominative singular).

Periserica triflabellata sp. n.
(Figs 1K–M, 16A)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Ceylon/ Mus. Western/ 671 Sericini Asia spec.” (ZMUC).

Description. Length: 7.2 mm, length of elytra: 5.1 mm, width: 3.8 mm. Body oblong, including legs and antenna yellowish brown, head black, elytra with dark spots: a narrow humeral spot, a short brown stripe on apical portion of third interval, and a round central spot from fifth and to sixth interval, dorsal surface shiny and sparsely setose.

Labroclypeus trapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins convex, convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing a distinct blunt angle, margins strongly reflexed, anterior margin distinctly sinuate medially; surface convex medially, shiny, finely and densely punctate, with a few coarse punctures behind anterior margin each bearing a long erect seta; frontoclypeal suture slightly elevated and feebly incised, weakly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye slightly wider than long; ocular canthus short and wide, impunctate, without robust terminal seta. Frons shiny, with fine, sparse punctures, with a few larger punctures behind frontoclypeal suture and beside eyes each bearing an erect seta. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.6. An-

tenna with nine antennomeres; club (♂) with three antennomeres all of same length and as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum anteriorly elevated, apically flattened.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at the base, lateral margins subparallel in basal half, convex in anterior half and evenly convergent to anterior angles, anterior angles distinctly produced and pointed, posterior angles moderately rounded; anterior margin weakly produced medially, anterior marginal line fine and complete; surface densely and finely punctate, glabrous; anterior and lateral borders densely setose, basal margin laterally with an indistinct marginal line which is widely interrupted medially; hypomeron not carinate basally. Scutellum triangular, with fine and dense punctures, glabrous.

Elytra oblong, widest at the middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine, very sparse punctures concentrated along striae, glabrous except for marginal interval which has a few long setae; epipleural edge fine, ending at convex external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose, apical border not membranous, apex without microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, metasternum and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, metasternum densely finely setose; metacoxa with a few long, fine setae laterally; abdominal sternites with evenly distributed very fine and sparse punctures, most punctures with short or minute setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny smooth, chitinous border of about a quarter of sternite length. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/ 1.5. Pygidium weakly convex, dull, finely and densely punctate including midline, glabrous, with fine long setae along apical margin.

Legs moderately long and moderately wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur shiny, anterior edge acute, without adjacent serrated line; posterior ventral margin almost straight, weakly widened in apical half, neither serrated ventrally nor dorsally, glabrous. Metatibia moderately wide and short, widest at middle, weakly narrowed apically, ratio width/ length: 1/ 3.4, moderately carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one at one third, apical one at two thirds of metatibial length; lateral face longitudinally convex, smooth, laterally with sparse and fine punctures, ventral margin with four strong spines (lost in holotype) equidistant from each other; medial face smooth, apex shallowly truncate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with dense, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres glabrous ventrally, with a strongly serrated carina, subventrally with a second, smooth longitudinal carina, first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined [dorsal tibial spur missing in holotype]. Protibia moderately long,

tridentate, basal tooth small. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Figs. 1K–M.

Diagnosis. The new species differs from all other *Periserica* species in the short antennal club which is composed of only three antennomeres, and in the shape of its parameres (basal lobe of left paramere absent, parameres at apex convexly widened; Fig. 1K–M).

Etymology. The name of the new species (adjective in the nominative singular) is derived from the combined Latin prefix [tri- (three)] and adjective [flabellatus (fan-like)], with reference to the number of antennomeres composing the antennal club.

Remarks. The exact distribution in Sri Lanka is unknown.

***Periserica interrupta* (Walker, 1859)**

(Figs 1I, J, 14B, 16A)

Omalohippa interrupta Walker, 1859: 55; Brenske 1898: 286.

Periserica interrupta: Arrow 1916: 431.

Type material examined. Lectotype (here designated): ♂ “Ceylon/ Type/ *Omalohippa interrupta* Walker a. n. H. (type)/ *interrupta* W.” (BMNH).

Additional material examined. 1 ♀ “Ceylon 60–200 m Ratnaura Richter leg.” (ZFMK), 6 ♂♂ “Ceylon, Centr. Prov. Horton Plains, Alt. 7000 ft 12m SSE Nuwara-Eliya 19.III.62 Loc. 163/ Swept on moist grassland/ Lund University Ceylon Expedition 1962 Brinck-Anderson-Cederholm” (MZLU), 3 ex. “Ceylon N. E. Dist. Mt. Pidurutalagala 1 mi N. Nuwara Eliya, 7500–8200 ft. 14 Feb. 1970 Davis & Rowe” (USNM).

Redescription. Length: 5.7 mm, length of elytra: 4.2 mm, width: 3.8 mm. Body oval, dark brown to blackish, pygidium yellowish with dark apex and borders, elytra yellowish brown with numerous small dark spots, suture and lateral intervals dark, antenna blackish, dorsal surface shiny and densely setose on head, sparsely setose on pronotum and elytra.

Labroscyeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins straightly convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially; surface very weakly elevated medially, shiny, finely and densely punctate, distance between punctures smaller than their diameter, with numerous erect long setae in larger punctures on anterior portion; frontoclypeal suture very feebly impressed and weakly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately 1.5 times as

wide as long; ocular canthus short and moderately wide, minutely punctate, with some short setae apically. Frons shiny, with fine, moderately dense punctures, punctures larger and denser behind frontoclypeal suture each bearing an erect seta. Eyes small, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.4. Antenna with nine antennomeres, club (♂) with four antennomeres, twice as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum anteriorly elevated.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at middle, lateral margins subparallel in basal half, evenly convex and narrowed anteriorly, anterior angles strongly produced and moderately sharp, posterior angles moderately rounded, anterior marginal line fine and complete, anterior margin weakly produced medially; surface densely and coarsely punctate, punctures with microscopic setae, with numerous erect long setae on anterior and lateral portion of disc; anterior and lateral borders sparsely setose, basal margin with an indistinct marginal line which is widely interrupted medially; hypomeron not carinate basally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with coarse and dense punctures each bearing a very minute seta.

Elytra oblong, widest just behind middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine, sparse punctures concentrated along striae, punctures with minute setae and with a few single long erect setae on lateral intervals; epipleural edge fine, ending at convex external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border not membranous, apex without microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, densely finely setose; metacoxa with numerous long, fine setae laterally; abdominal sternites with evenly distributed very fine and sparse punctures, most punctures with short or minute setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny, smooth, very short chitinous border. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/ 1.38. Pygidium (♂) strongly convex, shiny, finely and moderately densely punctate including midline, glabrous, beside apical border with moderately dense setae.

Legs moderately wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and moderately densely punctate. Metafemur shiny, anterior edge acute, without adjacent serrated line; posterior ventral margin almost straight, weakly widened in apical half, neither serrated ventrally nor dorsally, with a single long setae basally. Metatibia slender and moderately long, widest at apex, ratio width/ length: 1/ 3.1, weakly longitudinally convex dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one at one third, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, basally with two to three single punctures each bearing a single spine; lateral face longitudinally convex, with sparse and fine punctures, punctures minutely setose; ventral margin with three

serrated line; posterior ventral margin almost straight, weakly widened in apical half, neither serrated ventrally nor dorsally, glabrous. Metatibia moderately wide and short, widest at middle, weakly narrowed apically, ratio width/length: 1/3.6, longitudinally convex dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one at one quarter, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, lateral face longitudinally convex, smooth, laterally with very sparse and fine punctures; ventral margin with four strong equidistant spines; medial face smooth, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation moderately truncated. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with dense, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres glabrous ventrally, with a strongly serrated carina, subventrally with a second, smooth longitudinal carina, first metatarsomere a little shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and one third of its length longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, tridentate, basal tooth small. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 1F-H. Habitus: Fig. 14C.

Variation. Female: Antennal club composed of three antennomeres, slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined.

Remarks. The abdomen and genitalia of the holotype of *Periserica nigripennis* are lost. However, it is virtually identical in all other external features with the lectotype of *Periserica fulvostrigata* except for the colour of the elytra. Although the elytra of *P. nigripennis* are darker, the pattern of spots is recognizable and virtually identical to that of *P. fulvostrigata*.

Selaserica Brenske, 1897

Selaserica Brenske, 1897: 355 (type species by monotypy: *Selaserica nitida* (Candeze, 1861)).

Key to species of *Selaserica* (♂♂):

- 1 Hypomeron without a transverse carina basiventrally. Metafemur without a serrated line adjacent to anterior margin. Antenna with nine antennomeres. 2 (*Selaserica nitida* group)
- 1' Hypomeron with a transverse carina basiventrally. Metafemur with a serrated line adjacent to anterior margin. Antenna with ten antennomeres. 13 (*Selaserica splendifica* group)
- 2 Antennal club in male with 4 antennomeres. 3
- 2' Antennal club in male with 3 antennomeres. 4
- 3 Antennal club almost as long as remaining antennomeres combined. 17 (*Se. nitida* (Candeze))
- 3' Antennal club distinctly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. 16 (*Se. knuckensis* sp. n.)

- 4 Frons at least in anterior two thirds shiny. 5
- 4' Frons extensively dull, shiny only narrowly behind frontoclypeal suture. 7
- 5 Pronotum shiny. Large species, body larger than 11 mm. 6
- 5' Pronotum dull. Small species, body smaller than 6.5 mm. Frons completely shiny. Elytra glabrous, except the lateral setae. 1 (*Se. kamefyana* sp. n.)
- 6 Dorsal surface dark or dark reddish brown. Elytra dull, intervals deeply impressed. Metatibia wide and strongly flattened, dorsal edge sharp. 2 (*Se. lucidicollis* sp. n.)
- 6' Dorsal surface light reddish brown. Elytra completely shiny, intervals weakly impressed. Metatibia slender and moderately flattened, dorsal edge almost longitudinally convex. 3 (*Se. scutellaris* Arrow (♀))
- 7 Metatibia wide and strongly flattened, dorsal margin sharp. 8
- 7' Metatibia slender and moderately flattened, dorsal margin almost longitudinally convex. 12
- 8 Apex of phallobasis (in dorsal view) strongly asymmetrical. 4 (*Se. maculicanda* (Arrow))
- 8' Apex of phallobasis (in dorsal view) almost symmetrical. 9
- 9 Antennal club 1.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. 5 (*Se. implicata* (Brenske))
- 9' Antennal club as long as or slightly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. 10
- 10 Basal lobe of left paramere narrow and long. 11 (*Se. padakkana* sp. n.)
- 10' Basal lobe of left paramere large and lobiform, indistinctly defined. 11
- 11 Left paramere evenly pointed at apex. Right paramere, relative to overall size of aedeagus shorter. 11' (*Se. impexa* sp. n.)
- 11' Left paramere bluntly truncate at apex. Right paramere, relative to overall size of aedeagus longer. 12 (*Se. corvexuscula* sp. n.)
- 12 Antennal club as long as remaining antennomeres combined. 3 (*Se. confirmata* (Walker))
- 12' Antennal club more than twice as long as remaining antennomeres combined. 13 (*Se. distincticornis* (Brenske))
- 13 Antennal club composed of three antennomeres. Small species, body smaller than 5.5 mm. Frons posteriorly narrowly dull. 14
- 13' Antennal club composed of four antennomeres. Larger species, body larger than 6 mm. 15
- 14 Dorsal surface nearly glabrous. 14 (*Se. wilpattuensis* sp. n.)
- 14' Dorsal surface densely setose. 15 (*Se. meridionalis* sp. n.)
- 15 Metatibia laterally with a very short serrated line only. Body larger than 9 mm. 16
- 15' Metatibia laterally with a serrated line as long as one third of metatibia. 17
- 16 Dorsal surface in parts dull. 16 (*Se. sericea* Arrow)
- 16' Dorsal surface completely shiny. 16 (*Se. novarana* sp. n.)

- 17 Anterior margin of labroclypeus medially weakly or not sinuate. Posterior angle of pronotum weakly rounded. Body larger than 7 mm.18
- 17' Anterior margin of labroclypeus medially deeply sinuate. Posterior angle of pronotum broadly rounded. Body smaller than 6.3 mm.19
- 18 Median situation of apical phallobasis shallow. The right paramere shorter and abruptly curved dorsally at apex.*Se. praetexta* sp. n.
- 18' Median situation of apical phallobasis sharp and deep. The right paramere long and evenly curved dorsally.*Se. sinharajana* sp. n.
- 19 Antennal club twice as long as remaining antennomeres combined.*Se. splendida* (Brenske)
- 19' Antennal club little longer than remaining antennomeres combined.*Se. pusilla* Arrow

Remarks. We found two distinct groups among *Selasera* species, one having the hypomeron not carinate and one with a carinate hypomeron. They were treated here so far as species groups (*Selasera nitida* and *Se. splendida* group). We refrained to establish a new genus for the latter, as the carinate hypomeron alone is a weak synapomorphy (present in most other 'modern' Sericini with bidentate protibia and being thus possibly homoplastic, as well as the number of protibial teeth). At the outset, the systematic position of these two species groups, and their relationship to *Periserica* and the Malagasy *Hyposerica*, needs to be explored. The shape of the genitalia and external morphology of *Periserica* and the Malagasy *Hyposerica* are very similar to *Selasera*.

Selasera nitida group

Selasera nitida (Candèze, 1861)

(Figs 2D–F, 14F, 16C)

Serica nitida Candèze, 1861: 348.

Selasera nitida: Brenske 1898: 283, 1900: 344; 1902: 49; Arrow 1916: 431.

Type material examined. Syntypes: 1 ♂ "Ceylon Nietner leg/ Coll. Candèze" (ISNB), 1 ♀ "Ceylon Nietner/ 24922" (ZMHB), 1 ♀ "24922" (ZMHB).

Additional material examined. 1 ex. "Ceylon B.M. 1929–370" (BMNH), 1 ex. "Pattipola Ceylon 3.06/ Ceylon E. E. Green 1910–19/ Determined from description G. J. A. *Selasera nitida* Cand." (BMNH), 2 ex. "Pattipola Ceylon V-1911/ Ceylon E. E. Green 1910–19." (BMNH), 1 ex. "Makeliya Ceylon 8.III.09/ Ceylon T. B. Fletcher 1909–80." (BMNH), 1 ex. "Nuwara Eliya 6234–8000 ft. 8–11.II.[18]82/ Ceylon G. Lewis 1910–320." (BMNH), 1 ex. (♀) "Ceylon 1910–20/ Hakgala 1.06" (CF), 1 ex. (♂) "Ceylon/ Coll. Brenske/ *Serica nitida* Cand." (ZMHB), 1 ♀ "Ceylon/ 107/ *Selasera*

ica nitida Cand. No. 248 Brsk." (ZMHB), 1 ♀ "Ceylon Donkier/ *nitida* Candèze/ Coll. Brenske/ *nitida* Cand." (ZMHB), 1 ♂ "Ceylon/ Ex Museo Mniszech/ *Serica nitida* Cand./ E. Brenske 1896/ Museum Paris Ex Coll. R. Oberthur" (MNHN), 1 ♀ "Ceylon/ Ex Museo von Lansberge/ *Serica nitida* Cand./ E. Brenske 1896/ Museum Paris Ex Coll. R. Oberthur" (MNHN), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka C., 28.III. near Ambewela, 1800 m New Zealand farm area 30 km SW of Badulla Z. Kejval lgt. 1994" (CP), 1 ex. "Ceylon/ ex. Musaeo Mniszech/ *Serica nitida* Cand./ E. Brenske 1896" (MNHN), 1 ex. "Ceylon/ Collection Mniszech/ *Serica nitida* Cand./ E. Brenske 1896" (MNHN), 8 ex. "Ceylon N.E. Dist. Kanda-ela Reservoir 5.6 mi SW Nuwara Eliya, 6200 ft. 10–21 Feb 1970 Davis & Rowe" (USNM), 2 ex. "Sri Lanka: N.E. Dist. Hakgala Botanic Garden, 23–25 Feb 1977 blacklight, 1650mtrs/ K. V. Krombein P.B. Karunaratne P. Fernando D.W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 2 ex. "Sri Lanka: N.E. Dist. Nuwara Eliya 27–29 May 1975/ Collectors D.H. Messersmith G.L. Williams & P.B. Karunaratne" (USNM), 1 ex. "Ceylon: N.E. Dist. Great Western Est. nr. Talawakele 5–X–70, 4200' O.S. Flint, Jr." (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Kan Dist. Adams Peak Trail 4.5mi. W. Masekeliya 1530m, 19–21–X.1977 At blacklight/ K. V. Krombein T. Wijesinhe M. Jayaweera P.A. Panawatta" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: N.E. Dist. Nuwara Eliya, Lake Gregory 16–III–1973, 6000ft. Baumann & Cross/ Collection at black light" (USNM), 2 ex. "Sri Lanka: N.E. Dist. Hakgala Natural Reserve, 6–7 Feb 1979 Malaise trap/ K. V. Krombein T. Wijesinhe S. Siriwardane T. Gunawardane" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Keg. Dist. Kitulgala Resthouse 3–5 February 1979 Malaise trap/ K. V. Krombein T. Wijesinhe S. Siriwardane T. Gunawardane" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: N. E. Dist. Kande Ela, 6200ft 31–V–2–VI–1976 at blacklight/ Collected by K. V. Krombein S. Karunaratne. D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 1 ex. "Ceylon Bad. Dist. Kanda-ela Reservoir 6200' 1–5–X–1970 O. S. Flint, Jr." (USNM).

Redescription of male syntype. Length: 11.5 mm, length of elytra: 8.7 mm, width: 6.7 mm. Body oblong, reddish brown, antenna yellowish brown, dorsal surface shiny, and nearly glabrous except a few long, fine setae on elytra.

Labroclypeus wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins convex, convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an almost straight line, anterior margin straight, margins weakly reflexed, surface moderately convex medially, shiny, finely and densely punctate, distance between punctures smaller than their diameter, with a few long setae behind anterior margin; frontoclypeal suture feebly impressed and weakly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately three times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and moderately wide, indistinctly and finely punctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons

shiny, with fine, moderately dense punctures, almost completely impunctate on posterior third, surface glabrous except for a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.71. Antenna with nine antennomeres; club (σ^7) with four antennomeres, as long as remaining antennomeres combined, sixth antennomere slightly shorter than the rest of the club. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins convex and evenly narrowed to anterior angles, anterior angles strongly produced and moderately sharp, posterior angles moderately rounded; anterior margin moderately produced medially, anterior marginal line complete medially; surface sparsely and finely punctate, glabrous; lateral anterior and lateral margins sparsely setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron not carinate basally. Scutellum small, triangular, surface shiny, with fine and sparse punctures, impunctate along the midline and on posterior third.

Elytra oblong, widest at posterior third, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals flat, with fine and superficial, sparse punctures, punctures without minute setae, penultimate interval with a few long, erect setae; epipleural edge robust, ending as convex sulcus at the internal apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border membranous, covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, metasternum densely and finely setose; metacoxa with a deep impression before the external apical angle, glabrous except for numerous fine setae laterally; abdominal sternites with fine and dense punctures, most punctures with a minute seta, each sternite with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a long seta, penultimate sternite apically with a short, shiny and smooth chitinous border, which is less than one fifth of sternite length. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.21. Pygidium moderately convex, shiny, finely and moderately densely punctate including midline, punctures without microscopic setae, apical border with a few long setae.

Legs slender, femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur shiny, anterior edge acute, without adjacent serrated line; posterior ventral margin almost straight, weakly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia slender and moderately long, widest at apex, ratio width/length: 1/3.4, longitudinally convex dorsally, weakly carinate only in apical third, with two groups of spines, basal one at one quarter, apical one at two thirds of metatibial length, basally without serrated line, instead with two single punctures each bearing a single spine; lateral face longitudinally convex, impunctate; ventral margin with four strong equidistant spines; medi-

al face smooth, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation deeply concave. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with dense, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated, longitudinal ridge and a smooth parallel carina; first metatarsomere little shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and almost twice as long as the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, tridentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 2D-F. Habitus: Fig. 14F.

Variation. Length: 11.5–13.8 mm, length of elytra: 8.7–11.0 mm, width: 6.7–7.7 mm. Female: Eyes smaller, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.56, antennal club with four antennomeres, slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined, sixth antennomere one third shorter than the rest of the club.

Remarks. It is uncertain to us whether the two female specimens in the collection of the ZMHB (no. 24922) are truly syntypes as they do neither bear any labels of Candèze.

Selasericia scutellaris Arrow, 1916

Selasericia scutellaris Arrow, 1916: 434.

Type material examined. Holotype: ♀ "Type H.T./Ceylon G. Lewis 1910–320/*Selasericia scutellaris* type Arrow" (BMNH).

Redescription. Length: 9.7 mm, length of elytra: 7.3 mm, width: 5.9 mm. Body oval, reddish brown, antenna yellow, dorsal surface shiny and glabrous.

Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than broad, widest at base, lateral margins straightly convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin shallowly sinuate medially; surface moderately convex medially, shiny, finely and sparsely punctate, distance between punctures larger than their diameter, with a few fine setae anteriorly; frontoclypeal suture feebly impressed and weakly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and wide, impunctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons shiny, with very fine, moderately dense punctures, glabrous except for a few setae beside eyes. Eyes small, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.57. Antenna with nine antennomeres; club (σ^7) with three antennomeres, little shorter than remaining antennomeres combined, sixth antennomere feebly produced transversely. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins convex and evenly narrowed to anterior angles, an-

terior angles strongly produced and moderately sharp, posterior angles broadly rounded, anterior margin moderately produced medially, anterior marginal line narrowly incomplete medially; surface densely and finely superficially punctate, glabrous, without minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral borders very sparsely setose, basal margin with wide marginal line near the posterior angles, marginal line absent medially; hypomeron not carinate basally. Scutellum small, triangular, surface dull, with fine and sparse punctures each bearing a very minute seta, impunctate posteriorly.

Elytra oblong, widest at posterior third, striae indistinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with very fine and superficial, sparse punctures, punctures without minute setae; epipleural edge fine, ending at convex external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, sparsely finely setose; metacoxa glabrous except for numerous short setae laterally; each abdominal sternite with generally distributed fine and dense punctures, without a distinct transverse row of coarser setose punctures, punctures with very short or minute setae, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny and smooth but very short chitinous border. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.39. Pygidium moderately convex, in posterior half nearly flat, very finely and moderately densely punctate including midline, surface with fine and dense micropunctuation (100x), punctures without microscopic setae, apical border with moderately dense, adpressed setae.

Legs moderately slender; femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur shiny, anterior edge acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior longitudinal row not reduced; posterior ventral margin almost straight, weakly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia slender and moderately long, widest behind middle, dorsal and ventral margins subparallel in posterior two thirds, ratio width/length: 1/3.5, longitudinally convex dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one at one quarter, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, basally without serrated line, but with two single punctures each bearing a single spine; lateral face longitudinally convex, with very sparse and fine punctures, punctures without setae; ventral margin with four strong equidistant spines; medial face smooth, apex shallowly concave interiorly near tarsal articulation, nearly truncate. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with dense, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated longitudinal ridge but a parallel carina is absent, first metatarsomere little shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and one third of its length longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Prothibia

moderately long, tridentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth. Male unknown.

Remarks. The exact identity and distribution of this species in Sri Lanka remains unknown because the only specimen available to us was the female holotype, of which the provenience (= "Ceylon") is unclear. The species is very similar to *Se. nitida* and differs mainly in the slightly narrower labroclypeus and the almost impunctate elytral intervals. The status of this taxon should be considered uncertain.

***Selaserica knucklensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 2G–I, 16C)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ "Ceylon: Centr. Prov. Knuckle Mts. 15 mi. NE Kandy 11.III.62 Loc. 132/ Ravine with small stream/At light/ Lund University Ceylon Expedition 1962 Brinck-Andersson-Cederholm" (MZLU).

Description. Length: 9.4 mm, length of elytra: 7.2 mm, width: 6.0 mm. Body oblong, reddish brown, antenna yellowish brown, dorsal surface shiny, and nearly glabrous except a few long, fine setae on elytra.

Labroclypeus wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins convex, convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing a blunt angle, anterior margin weakly sinuate, margins weakly reflexed; surface nearly flat, shiny, finely and unevenly punctate, distance between punctures partly as large as their diameter, otherwise wider, with a few long setae in more robust punctures behind anterior margin, frontoclypeal suture feebly impressed and weakly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately three times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and moderately wide, impunctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons shiny, with fine, sparse punctures concentrated at middle, posterior third almost completely impunctate, surface glabrous except for a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.77. Antenna with nine antennomeres; club (\mathcal{J}) with four antennomeres, 1.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined, sixth antennomere subequal in length to the club. Mentum elevated and flattened apically.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins convex and evenly narrowed to anterior angles, anterior angles strongly produced and moderately sharp, posterior angles moderately rounded; anterior margin moderately produced medially, anterior marginal line complete medially; surface sparsely and finely punctate, glabrous; lateral anterior and lateral margins sparsely setose, base without marginal line; hypomeron not carinate basally.

Scutellum short, widely triangular, surface shiny, with fine and sparse punctures.

Elytra oblong, widest at posterior third, striae distinctly impressed, densely and densely punctate, intervals slightly convex, with fine and sparse punctures, punctures without minute setae, penultimate interval with a few long, erect setae, epipleural edge robust, ending at the widely rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border membranous, covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, metasternum densely and finely setose; metacoxa with a deep impression before the external apical angle, glabrous except for numerous fine setae laterally; abdominal sternites with evenly distributed, fine and dense punctures, each sternite with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a long seta, fine punctures each with a very short seta, penultimate sternite apically with a short, shiny and smooth chitinous border less than one fifth of sternite length. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.26. Pygidium moderately convex, shiny, finely and moderately densely punctate including midline, punctures without microscopic setae, apical border with a few long setae.

Legs slender; femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur shiny, anterior edge acute, without adjacent serrated line; posterior ventral margin almost straight, weakly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia slender and moderately long, widest at apex, ratio width/length: 1/3.4, dorsally longitudinally weakly carinate, with two groups of spines, basal one at one quarter, apical one at two thirds of metatibial length, basally without serrated line, but with two single punctures each bearing a single spine; lateral face longitudinally convex, impunctate except for a few fine punctures dorsally; ventral margin with four strong equidistant spines; medial face smooth, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation deeply concave. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with dense, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated longitudinal ridge and a smooth parallel carina; first metatarsomere little shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and almost twice as long as the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, tridentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 2G-I.

Diagnosis. The new species is in its external appearance and shape of genitalia very similar to *Se. nitida*. It may be distinguished from the latter by the longer antennal club of the male as well as in the shape of the aedeagus: the left paramere is less widened basally and more strongly

reflexed apically; the left side of the phallobasal apex is laterally produced to a small lateral lobe and bears small granulae on its surface (Fig. 2G-I).

Etymology. The new species is named after its type locality, the Knuckle Mountains (adjective in the nominative singular).

***Selasica confirmata* (Walker, 1859) comb. n.**

(Figs 2J,K, 16C)

Sericesthis confirmata Walker, 1859: 55.

Serica confirmata: Arrow 1916: 431.

Type material examined. Lectotype (here designated): ♂ "Ceylon/ *Sericesthis confirmata* Walker. a.N.H. (Type)/ Type" (BMNH). Paralectotype (here designated): 1 ♂ "Ceylon/ *confirmata*/ *Sericesthis confirmata* Walker. a.N.H./ Type" (BMNH).

Additional material examined. 1 ♂ "Sri Lanka: Keg. Dist. Kitulgala Bandarake Jungle, 17–18 March 1979 Malaise trap/K.V. Krombein P.B. Karunaratne T. Wijesinhe L. Jayawickrema T. Gunawardane" (USNM).

Redescription. Length: 6.6 mm, length of elytra: 4.7 mm, width: 3.7 mm. Body oval, reddish brown, antenna yellowish brown, dorsal surface dull and glabrous, elytra with a few setae.

Labroclepeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margin convex, convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin shallowly sinuate medially; surface moderately convex medially, shiny, coarsely and densely punctate, distance between punctures subequal their diameter, glabrous; frontoclypeal suture feebly impressed and weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately three times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and moderately wide, indistinctly and finely punctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons dull, with very fine, moderately dense punctures, glabrous except for a few setae beside eyes. Eyes large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.78. Antenna with nine antennomeres; club (♂) with three antennomeres, as long as remaining antennomeres combined, sixth antennomere not produced transversely. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest before base, lateral margins convex and evenly narrowed to anterior angles, anterior angles strongly produced and moderately sharp, posterior angles moderately rounded, anterior marginal line widely incomplete medially, anterior margin moderately produced medially; surface densely and finely punctate, glabrous, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral borders sparsely setose, basal margin without mar-

ginal line; hypomeron not carinate basally. Scutellum small, triangular, surface dull, with fine and sparse punctures each bearing a very minute seta, impunctate posteriorly.

Elytra oblong, widest at posterior third, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with fine and superficial, sparse punctures, punctures without minute setae; epipleural edge fine, ending at convex external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, sparsely finely setose; metacoxa glabrous except for numerous short setae laterally; abdominal sternites with evenly distributed fine and dense punctures, some punctures with very short or minute setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, penultimate sternite apically with a short, shiny and smooth chitinous border. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/ 1.56. Pygidium moderately convex, dull, finely and moderately densely punctate including midline, punctures without microscopic setae, apical border with moderately dense setae.

Legs moderately slender; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Metafemur shiny, anterior edge acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior longitudinal row reduced, posterior ventral margin almost straight, weakly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia slender and moderately long, widest behind middle, dorsal and ventral margins subparallel in posterior two thirds, ratio width/ length: 1/ 3.2, longitudinally convex dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one at one quarter, apical one at two thirds of metatibial length, basally with two single punctures each bearing a single spine, but without serrated line; lateral face longitudinally convex, impunctate; ventral margin with four strong equidistant spines; medial face smooth, apex shallowly concave interiorly near tarsal articulation, nearly truncate. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with dense, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated longitudinal ridge, without second parallel carina, first metatarsomere little longer than following two tarsomeres combined and twice as long as the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, tridentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 2J,K.

Female unknown.

Remarks. This species was originally incorrectly assigned to the Australian genus *Serices* (Walker 1859). In most diagnostic features of external morphology and in the shape of the aedeagus, *Se. confirmata* shows the strongest

congruence with *Selaserica* species, to which the species was transferred.

***Selaserica maculicauda* (Arrow, 1916) comb. n.**

(Figs 2L,M, 16C)

Serica maculicauda Arrow, 1916: 436.

Type material examined. Syntypes: 1 ♂ “Ceylon E. E. Green 1910–19/ Syntype H. T./ Namunukuli Ceylon 2–1910/ *Serica maculicauda* Type Arrow” (BMNH), 1 ♂ “Ceylon 1910–20/ Syntype/ Namunukuli Ceylon 2–1910” (BMNH).

Redescription of syntype 1. Length: 11.3 mm, length of elytra: 10.2 mm, width: 6.6 mm. Body oblong, oval, reddish brown, dull, legs and labroclypeus shiny.

Labroclypeus trapezoidal, lateral margins moderately curved and weakly convergent anteriorly, lateral margins weakly rounded, anterior margin distinctly sinuate medially, margins slightly reflexed, surface shiny, densely and moderately coarsely punctate, punctation toward sides finer, with a transversal row of coarser punctures behind anterior margin each bearing a robust seta. Frontoclypeal suture very weakly impressed and weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eyes wide and very short; ocular canthus short, moderately wide, with a few fine punctures and a single terminal seta. Frons nearly glabrous, area immediately behind frontoclypeal suture shiny and with coarse punctures, as beside eyes, each bearing a robust seta, rest of punctation finer and sparser compared to that of labroclypeus, almost vanishing under the dull integument. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.6. Antenna with nine antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, slightly longer than remaining antennomeres combined, sixth antennomere transverse but not distinctly lamellate. Mentum convexly elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum widest at base, lateral margins slightly curved and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles right-angled and distinctly produced, posterior angles broadly rounded but distinct, basal margin without marginal line; surface very finely and moderately densely punctate, on sides with minute setae in punctures. Scutellum triangular, narrow, punctation very fine but slightly more dense than that of pronotum, with a few single long setae.

Elytra oblong, widest at posterior third, striae finely punctate, intervals weakly convex with punctation concentrated along striae; with a few long setae on apical declivity and lateral intervals; epipleura robust, with long and dense setae; apex of elytra with a fine membranous border composed by minute microtrichomes.

Ventral surface with long, dense setae, setae on metasternal plate erect; metacoxa glabrous, only laterally with a few small setae. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as maximum width of mesofemur. Ratio metepisternum/metacoxal length: 1/1.23. Abdominal sternites superficially but densely punctate, punctures with short and adpressed setae, each sternite with a row of robust and longer setae. Pygidium weakly convex, finely and densely punctate, with a few scattered shorter and longer setae.

Legs slender, femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, punctures between these very indistinct. Metatibia long and slender, ratio width/length: 1/3.9, dorsal margin slightly longitudinally convex, with two pairs of robust spines, the basal one at one third, the apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, external face longitudinally convex and nearly smooth, basally with a few robust punctures each bearing a fine spine; medial face glabrous and smooth, apex shallowly and concavely sinuate ventrally. Meso- and metatarsomeres spherical in cross section, ventrally with two sharp slightly separated carinae and a number of fine setae between the carinae; first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and about a quarter of its length longer than the dorsal metatibial spur. Protibia elongate, with three external teeth, basal tooth blunt and less distinct. Tarsi densely brush-like setose ventrally; all claws symmetrical.

Aedeagus: Fig. 2L,M.

Female unknown.

Selaserica implicata (Brenske, 1898) comb. n.

(Figs 3D–F, 16B)

Autoserica implicata Brenske, 1898: 275.

Serica implicata Dohrn in litteris: Brenske 1898: 275.

Type material examined. Syntypes: 1 ♂ “24892/ Mus. Berl./ *implicata* ♂ Brsk.” (ZMHB), 1 ♀ “24892/ Ceylon Nienter/ *implicata* ♀ Brsk.” (ZMHB).

Additional material examined. 2 ♂♂ “Ceylon Colombo” (ZMHB), 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “Wadduwa Ceylon 2a trim. 89 I.Z. Kannegieter” (ZMHB), 1 ♀ “Ceylon” (ZMHB), 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ “Ceylon 2dc.trim 1889 (H. Fruhstorfer)” (ZMHB).

Redescription of male syntype. Length: 9.6 mm, length of elytra: 7.3 mm, width: 6.5 mm. Body oblong, dark reddish brown, antenna yellowish brown, dorsal surface dull and nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins convex, convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct angle, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; surface shiny, moderately convex medially, shiny, finely and densely punctate, distance between punctures smaller than their diameter,

glabrous; frontoclypeal suture feebly impressed and weakly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately three times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and moderately wide, indistinctly and finely punctate, without a short single terminal seta. Frons shiny in anterior third, posteriorly dull, with fine, moderately dense punctures, posterior quarter almost completely impunctate, surface glabrous except for a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.72. Antenna with nine antennomeres; club (♂) with three antennomeres, 1.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum wide, widest at base, lateral margins convex and evenly narrowed to anterior angles, anterior angles strongly produced and moderately sharp, posterior angles broadly rounded, anterior margin distinctly produced medially, anterior marginal line robust and complete medially; surface densely and finely punctate, glabrous; lateral margin sparsely setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron not carinate basally. Scutellum small, triangular, surface shiny, with fine and sparse punctures, the basal midline impunctate.

Elytra oblong, widest at posterior third, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine and moderately dense punctures, punctures partly with minute setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border membranous, covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, metasternum densely and finely setose; metacoxa without impression before the external apical angle, glabrous except for numerous fine setae laterally; abdominal sternite finely and densely punctate, some punctures with minute setae, each sternite with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a long seta, penultimate sternite apically with a short, shiny and smooth chitinous row. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.59. Pygidium moderately convex, dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, punctures without microscopic setae, apical border with a few long setae.

Legs moderately wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur dull, anterior edge acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior longitudinal row of setae lacking, posterior ventral margin almost straight, strongly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia wide and moderately long, widest at apical third, ratio width/length: 1/2.6, dorsal margin moderately carinate, with two groups of spines, basal one at one third, apical one at two thirds of metatibial length, basally without serrated line, instead with single punctures each bearing a single spine; lateral face longitudinally com-

vev, impunctate; ventral margin with five strong equidistant spines; medial face smooth, apex shallowly concave interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with dense, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres glabrous ventrally, with a strongly serrated longitudinal ridge and a smooth parallel carina, first metatarsomere little shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and almost one third of its length longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, tridentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with a normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 3D-F.

Variation. Female: Eyes smaller, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.56, antennal club (δ) with three antennomeres, about as long as remaining antennomeres combined.

***Selaserica lucidicollis* sp. n.**

(Figs 2N-P, 14D, 16C)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ "Sri Lanka: Gal. Dist. Kanneliya Jungle 11-16 January 1975 blacklight/ K. V. Krombein P.B. Karunaratne P. Fernando N.V.T.A. Weragoda" (USNM). Paratypes: 1 ♂ "Sri Lanka: Gal. Dist. Kanneliya Jungle 11-16 January 1975 blacklight/ K. V. Krombein P.B. Karunaratne P. Fernando N.V.T.A. Weragoda" (USNM), 1 ♂ "Sri Lanka: Rat. Dist. Gilimale Lumber Mill 115ft. black light 20-25 October 1976/ Collected by G.F. Hevel R.E. Dietz IV S. Karunaratne D.W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 1 ♂ "Sri Lanka Galle Dist. Kanneliya Forest Blk.lite, 16 May 74 Gans & Prasanna" (USNM).

Description. Length: 12.7 mm, length of elytra: 9.2 mm, width: 7.8 mm. Body oblong, dark reddish brown, antenna yellowish brown, dorsal surface dull, head and pronotum shiny, nearly glabrous.

Labroscyeus wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins convex, convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct angle, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; surface shiny, nearly flat, shiny, finely and sparsely punctate, glabrous; frontoclypeal suture feebly impressed and weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately 2.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and moderately wide, indistinctly and finely punctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons shiny, with fine, sparse punctures, almost completely impunctate on posterior third, surface glabrous except for a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.66. Antenna with nine antennomeres; club (δ) with three antennomeres, 1.7 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined, apically slightly reflexed. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Protonotum wide, widest at base, lateral margins convex and evenly narrowed to anterior angles, anterior angles strongly produced and moderately sharp, posterior angles moderately rounded; anterior margin distinctly produced medially, anterior marginal line robust and complete medially; surface densely and finely punctate, glabrous; lateral and lateral anterior margin sparsely setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron not carinate basally. Scutellum small, triangular, surface dull, with fine and sparse punctures, impunctate on apical quarter.

Elytra oval, widest at posterior third, striae very deeply impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals strongly convex, with fine and sparse punctures concentrated along striae, the middle of intervals moderately shiny, on apical declivity dull and intervals less convex and evenly densely punctate, penultimate interval with a few long, erect setae, epipleural edge robust, ending at external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border membranous, covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, metasternum sparsely and finely setose; metacoxa without impression before the external apical angle, glabrous except for numerous fine setae laterally; each abdominal sternite with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a long seta, in addition with fine and dense punctures being glabrous, penultimate sternite apically with a short, shiny and smooth chitinous border. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/1.62. Pygidium weakly convex, basally moderately shiny, apex dull, finely and densely punctate including midline, punctures without microscopic setae, apical border with a few long setae.

Legs moderately wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur shiny, anterior edge acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior longitudinal row of setae lacking; posterior ventral margin almost straight, strongly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia wide and moderately long, widest at apex, ratio width/length: 1/2.8, dorsal margin moderately carinate, with two groups of spines, basal one at one quarter, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, basally without serrated line, only with a single spine; lateral face longitudinally convex, almost completely impunctate; ventral margin with four strong equidistant spines; medial face smooth, apex shallowly concave interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with dense, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres glabrous ventrally, with a strongly serrated longitudinal ridge and a smooth parallel carina; first metatarsomere little longer than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately

erately long, tridentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 2N-P. Habitus: Fig. 14D.

Variation. Length: 12.7–13.4 mm, length of elytra: 9.2–9.6 mm, width: 7.8–8.2 mm. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *Selasericia lucidicollis* differs by the strongly convex elytral intervals from all other known *Selasericia* species. *S. lucidicollis* is in the shape of the male genitalia quite similar to *Se. knucklensis* sp. n., but in *Se. lucidicollis* is the left paramere distinctly longer than in the former (Fig. 2N-P).

Etymology. The name of the new species (adjective in the nominative singular) is derived from the combined Latin words [*lucidus* (shiny) and *collum* (neck)], with reference to the shiny surface of the pronotum.

***Selasericia kanneliyana* sp. n.**

(Figs 3P-R, 16C)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ "Sri Lanka: Gal. Dist. Kanneliya, 200 ft. black light 15–17 October 1976/ Collected by G.F. Hevel R.E. Dietz IV S. Karunaratne D.W. Balasooriya" (USNM). Paratype: 1 ♂ "Sri Lanka: Gal. Dist. Kanneliya Jungle 11–16 January 1975 black-light/ K.V. Krombein P.B. Karunaratne P. Fernando N.V.T.A. Weragoda" (USNM).

Description. Length: 6.3 mm, length of elytra: 4.3 mm, width: 3.7 mm. Body oblong, dorsal surface dark brown, ventral surface reddish brown, antenna yellowish brown, dorsal surface dull, head shiny, with a few setae on elytra.

Labroscyeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and moderately convergent to strongly convex anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing a indistinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially; surface convex medially, shiny, finely and moderately densely punctate, anteriorly smooth, glabrous; frontoclypeal suture very feebly impressed and weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately three times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow, impunctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons shiny, with fine, sparse punctures, glabrous except for a few setae beside eyes and behind frontoclypeal suture, posterior quarter impunctate. Eyes large, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.83. Antenna with nine antennomeres; club (♂) with three antennomeres, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at middle, lateral margins in basal half subparallel, convex in anterior half and evenly narrowed to anterior angles, anterior angles moderately produced and not very sharp, posterior angle moderately rounded; anterior margin strongly produced medially, anterior marginal line robust, but not entirely complete medially; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, glabrous; lateral anterior and lateral borders sparsely setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron ventrobasally not carinate. Scutellum very small, triangular, apex convexly rounded, dull, with fine and sparse punctures.

Elytra oblong, widest at posterior third, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine, very sparse punctures concentrated along striae, penultimate interval with some erect long setae; epipleural edge fine, ending widely before the convex external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, metasternum and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, the former sparsely finely setose on disc only, otherwise glabrous; metacoxa without impressions, glabrous except for a few short setae laterally; abdominal sternites fine and dense punctures, each with a short seta, each sternite with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a long seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny and smooth but very short chitinous border. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/ 1.5. Pygidium moderately convex, dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without a smooth midline, beside apical border with a few long setae.

Legs moderately wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur shiny, almost impunctate, its anterior edge acute, without serrated line, anterior longitudinal row of setae reduced; posterior ventral margin almost straight, weakly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia moderately wide and long, widest at apex, ratio width/ length: 1/ 3.2, longitudinally convex dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly at one fifth, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, basally without a serrated line; lateral face longitudinally convex, impunctate and glabrous, only a few fine punctures on dorsal portion; ventral margin with five fine spines equidistant from each other, medial face smooth, apex inferiorly near tarsal articulation deeply concave. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with dense, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated ridge, beside it no strong longitudinal carina, first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and twice as long as the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, tridentate, basal tooth at the half of protibia, all teeth equally distant. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and

long, with normally developed basal tooth.
Aedeagus: Fig. 3P–R.

Variation. Length: 5.7–6.3 mm, length of elytra: 4.2–4.3 mm, width: 3.7 mm. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *SelasERICA kanneliya* can be distinguished from all other *SelasERICA* species with a non-carinate hypomeron by its smaller size and its dull surface as well as the short antennal club in the male composed of three antennomeres being as long as the other antennomeres combined.

Etymology. The new species is named after the type locality "Kanneliya" (adjective in the nominative singular).

SelasERICA padukkana sp. n.
(Figs 3M–O, 16B)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ "Ceylon: Col. Dist. Padukka 300' 16–XI–1970 O.S. Flint, Jr." (USNM). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂ same data as holotype (USNM, CA), 1 ♂ "Sri Lanka: Keg. Dist. Kitulgala, Bandarakele Jungle 17–18 March 1979 Malaise trap/ K.V. Krombein T. Wijesinhe S. Siriwardane L. Jayawickrema" (USNM), 1 ♂ "Sri Lanka: Rat. Dist. Gimalale 17–18 May 1975 S. L. Wood & J. L. Petty/ Collected in Malaise trap" (USNM), 1 ♂ "Ceylon: Padukka 43 km E. Colombo 28.II.–2.III.1971/ J. & M. Sedlacek Collectors Bishop Museum/ 673 Sericini Asia spec." (BPBM), 1 ♂ "Ceylon, Sabaragamuwa Prov. At light Ratnapura 22.II.62 Loc 95/ In light traps/ Lund University Ceylon Expedition 1962 Brinck-Andersson-Cederholm" (MZLU), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ "Ceylon, Sabaragamuwa Prov. Kuruwita 6 mis NNW Ratnapura 17–22.II.62 Loc. 90:1/ At light/ Lund University Ceylon Expedition 1962 Brinck-Andersson-Cederholm" (MZLU, CA).

Description. Length: 11.0 mm, length of elytra: 8.3 mm, width: 6.8 mm. Body oblong, dark reddish brown, antennae yellowish brown, dorsal moderately shiny, anterior head strongly shiny, except a few long setae on elytra glabrous. Labrochypeus wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins convex, convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct angle, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; surface shiny, nearly flat, shiny, finely and sparsely punctate, on anterior third almost impunctate, only with a very few minute punctures, labrochypeus glabrous; frontoclypeal suture feebly impressed and weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately 2.5 times as wide as long, ocular canthus short and moderately wide, impunctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons except a narrow stripe

behind the frontoclypeal suture dull, with fine, sparse punctures, posterior quarter almost completely impunctate, surface glabrous except for a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes large, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.68. Antenna with nine antennomeres; club (♂) with three antennomeres, straight, slightly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum wide, widest just before the base, lateral margins convex and evenly narrowed to anterior angles, anterior angles strongly produced and moderately sharp, posterior angles broadly rounded; anterior margin distinctly produced medially, anterior marginal line robust and complete medially, surface densely and finely punctate, glabrous; lateral and lateral anterior margin sparsely setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron not carinate basally. Scutellum small, triangular, surface shiny, with fine and sparse punctures, impunctate along the middle.

Elytra oval, widest at posterior third, striae moderately impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine and moderately dense punctures, penultimate interval with a few long, erect setae; epipleural edge robust, ending widely before external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border membranous, covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, metasternum sparsely and finely setose; metacoxa without impression before the external apical angle, glabrous except for numerous fine setae laterally; each abdominal sternite with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a long seta, in addition with fine and dense punctures each bearing a short seta, penultimate sternite apically with a short, shiny and smooth chitinous border. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/ 1.53. Pygidium strongly convex, with a dark transverse spot on each side basally, moderately shiny, finely and densely punctate including midline, punctures without microscopic setae, apical border with some long robust setae.

Legs wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur dull, anterior edge acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior longitudinal row of setae present; posterior ventral margin almost straight, strongly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatarsi wide and moderately long, widest at middle, apically slightly narrowed, ratio width/ length: 1/ 2.6, dorsal margin moderately carinate, with two groups of spines, basal one at one third, apical one at three quarters of metatarsal length, basally without serrated line, only with a single spine; lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, with fine, sparse punctures on dorsal and ventral portion, medially impunctate, ventral margin with five strong equi-

distant spines; medial face smooth, apex shallowly concave interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with dense, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres glabrous ventrally, with a strongly serrated longitudinal ridge and a smooth parallel carina; first metatarsomere shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and one third of its length longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, tridentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 3M–O.

Variation. Length: 9.6–11.0 mm, length of elytra: 7.5–8.3 mm, width: 6.4–6.8 mm. Female: Eyes smaller, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.53, antennal clubs in the only female paratype missing.

Diagnosis. *Selasericia padukkana* is in its external features most similar to *Se. implicata*. *S. padukka* differs from the latter in the slightly larger body size, the shorter antennal club, and the shape of the parameres (being narrow in lateral view, each with a small basal lobe; Fig. 3M–O).

Etymology. The new species is named with reference to its type locality 'Padukka' (adjective in the nominative singular).

***Selasericia impexa* sp. n.**

(Figs 3J–L, 14G, 16C)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ "Sri Lanka: Rat. Dist. Kukule Ganga 16–IV–1973, 1000 ft. Baumann & Cross At black light" (USNM). Paratypes: 1 ♂ "Sri Lanka mer. cent. 1.–3.12.1995 above Viharahena v. Matara dis. 8–1200 m lgt. Beevar & Kostal/ 639 Asia Sericini spec." (CP), 1 ♂ "Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. Ceylan/ Ceylan/ J.J. Gillet det., vend./ *iridesens* in Brit. Mus. Sept. 1921 Gi." (ISNB).

Description. Length: 9.7 mm, length of elytra: 7.3 mm, width: 5.9 mm. Body oblong, dorsal surface dull, dark brown, ventral surface reddish brown, legs and antenna yellowish brown, anterior head shiny, except a few long setae on elytra glabrous.

Labrocyclus wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins convex, convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct angle, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed, surface shiny, nearly flat, shiny, finely and sparsely punctate, on anterior third almost impunctate, only with a very few minute punctures, labrocyclus glabrous; frontoclypeal suture feebly impressed and weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately 2.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and moderately wide, impunctate, with

a single short terminal seta. Frons except a narrow stripe behind the frontoclypeal suture dull, with fine, sparse punctures, posterior quarter almost completely impunctate, surface glabrous except for a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.71. Antenna with nine antennomeres, club (♂) with three antennomeres, straight, slightly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum wide, widest just before the base, lateral margins convex and evenly narrowed to anterior angles, anterior angles strongly produced and moderately sharp, posterior angles broadly rounded; anterior margin distinctly produced medially, anterior marginal line robust and complete medially; surface densely and finely punctate, glabrous; lateral and lateral anterior margin sparsely setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron not carinate basally. Scutellum small, triangular, surface shiny, with fine and sparse punctures.

Elytra oval, widest at posterior third, striae moderately impressed, moderately coarsely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine and dense punctures concentrated along striae, penultimate interval with a few long, erect setae; epipleural edge robust, ending widely before external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border membranous, covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface moderately shiny, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, metasternum sparsely and finely setose; metacoxa without impression before the external apical angle, glabrous except for numerous fine setae laterally; each abdominal sternite with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a long seta, in addition with fine and dense punctures each bearing a short seta, penultimate sternite apically with a short, shiny and smooth chitinous border. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/1.59. Pygidium strongly convex and dull, with a dark transverse spot on each side basally, finely and densely punctate including midline, punctures without microscopic setae, apical border with some long robust setae.

Legs wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur moderately shiny, anterior edge acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior longitudinal row of setae present, posterior ventral margin almost straight, strongly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia wide and moderately long, widest at middle, apically slightly narrowed, ratio width/length: 1/2.9, dorsal margin moderately carinate, with two groups of spines, basal one at one third, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, basally without serrated line, only with a single spine; lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, with fine, sparse punctures on dorsal and ventral

portion, medially impunctate; ventral margin with four strong equidistant spines; medial face smooth, apex shallowly concave interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with dense, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres glabrous ventrally, with a strongly serrated longitudinal ridge and a smooth parallel carina; first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and one quarter of its length longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, tridentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 3J–L. Habitus: Fig. 14G.

Variation. 9.7–11.2 mm, length of elytra: 7.3–7.4 mm, width: 5.9–6.4 mm. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *SelasERICA impexa* is very similar to *Se. padukkana* in external features. It differs from the latter by a slightly smaller body size, darker colour of the dorsal surface, and in the shape of the parameres: the basal lob of the left paramere is in *Se. impexa* much wider and lobiform, while the apical branch of the paramere is shorter and more compact (Fig. 3J–L).

Etymology. The name (adjective in the nominative singular) of the new species is derived from the Latin word, *impexus* = without ornaments.

Remarks. The specimen of the ISNB differs slightly in shape of the parameres and it has a shorter antennal club. Although it could be a geographic form, it is assigned to *S. impexa* because the exact geographic origin of the specimen origin is unknown.

***SelasERICA convexuscula* sp. n.**
(Figs 3G–I, 16C)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ "Sri Lanka: Mata. Dist. Deniyaya 8–9–X–1975/ Collected at black light/ collected by D.M. Davies, S. Karunaratne, D.W. Balasooriya" (USNM). Paratypes: 1 ♂ "Sri Lanka: Gal. Dist. Kanneliya Jungle 11–16 January 1975 blacklight/ K.V. Krombein P.B. Karunaratne P. Fernando N.V.T.A. Weragoda" (USNM), 1 ♂ "Sri Lanka: Gal. Dist. Kanneliya, 200ft black light 15–17 October 1976/ Collected by: G.F. Hevel R.E. Dietz IV S. Karunaratne D.W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 1 ♀ "Sri Lanka: Mata. Dist. Deniyaya near 1000ft, 19 October 1976 black light/ G.F. Hevel R.E. Dietz IV S. Karunaratne, D.W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 1 ♀ "Sri Lanka: Rat. Dist. Lankaberidola 20–IV–1975, 2000ft. Baumann & Cross" (USNM).

Description. Length: 9.6 mm, length of elytra: 7.3 mm, width: 6.5 mm. Body oblong, dark reddish brown, anten-

na yellowish brown, dorsal surface dull, anterior head shiny, except a few long setae on elytra glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins convex, convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct angle, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed, surface shiny, nearly flat, shiny, finely and sparsely punctate, glabrous; frontoclypeal suture feebly impressed and weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately 2.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and moderately wide, indistinctly and finely punctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons shiny, with fine, sparse punctures, almost completely impunctate on posterior third, surface glabrous except for a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes large, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.62. Antenna with nine antennomeres; club (♂) with three antennomeres, straight, slightly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum wide, widest just before the base, lateral margins convex and evenly narrowed to anterior angles, anterior angles strongly produced and moderately sharp, posterior angles broadly rounded; anterior margin distinctly produced medially, anterior marginal line robust and complete medially; surface densely and finely punctate, glabrous; lateral and lateral anterior margin sparsely setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron not carinate basally. Scutellum small, triangular, surface dull, with fine and sparse punctures, impunctate on apical quarter.

Elytra oval, widest at posterior third, striae moderately impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine and dense punctures, on disc being concentrated along striae, on apical declivity intervals less convex and evenly punctate, penultimate interval with a few long, erect setae; epipleural edge robust, ending widely before external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border membranous, covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, metasternum sparsely and finely setose; metacoxa without impression before the external apical angle, glabrous except for numerous fine setae laterally; each abdominal sternite with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a long seta, in addition with fine and dense punctures being glabrous, penultimate sternite apically with a short, shiny and smooth chitinous border. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/1.62. Pygidium moderately convex, dull, finely and densely punctate including midline, punctures without microscopic setae, apical border with some long robust setae.

Legs moderately wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur shiny, anterior edge acute, without adjacent serrated line, ante-

rior longitudinal row of setae lacking; posterior ventral margin almost straight, strongly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia wide and moderately long, widest at apex, ratio width/length: 1/3.0, dorsal margin moderately carinate, with two groups of spines, basal one at one quarter, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, basally without serrated line, only with a single spine; lateral face longitudinally convex, with fine, sparse punctures on dorsal and ventral portion, medially impunctate; ventral margin with four strong equidistant spines; medial face smooth, apex shallowly concave interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with dense, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres glabrous ventrally, with a strongly serrated longitudinal ridge and a smooth parallel carina; first metatarsomere little longer than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, tridentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 3G-I.

Variation. Length: 8.8–10.2 mm, length of elytra: 6.5–7.5 mm, width: 5.4–6.5 mm. Female: Eyes as large as in male, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.61. Antennal club as long as remaining antennomeres combined.

Diagnosis. *Selaserica convexiuscula* is most similar to *Se. lucidicollis* in external features. It differs from the latter in the smaller body size, the completely dull surface, the less convex elytral intervals, and the shorter and more stout parameres (Fig. 3G–I).

Etymology. The new species is named *convexuscula* (adjective in the nominative singular) with reference to the moderately convex surface of the elytral intervals.

***Selaserica distincticornis* (Brenske, 1898) comb. n.**

(Figs 3A–C, 16C)

Serica distincticornis Brenske, 1898: 259; Arrow 1916: 431.

Type material examined. Syntypes: 1 ♂ “Süd Ceylon Mai 1889 H. Fruhstorfer/ *Serica distincticornis* Type Brenske/ Coll. Brenske” (ZMHB), 1 ♀ “Ceylon 2de trim 1889 (H. Fruhstorfer) ♀” (ZMHB).

Additional material examined. 1 ♂, 1 ♀ “Ceylon Colombo” (ZMHB).

Redescription of male syntype. Length: 6.7 mm, length of elytra: 5.2 mm, width: 4.4 mm. Body oval, reddish brown, antenna yellow, dorsal surface dull and glabrous, with a few setae on elytra.

Labroclepeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than

long, widest at base, lateral margins convex, convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anteriorly slightly sinuate medially; surface moderately convex medially, shiny, finely and sparsely punctate, distance between punctures at the centre twice their diameter, glabrous, frontoclypeal suture feebly impressed and weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately three times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and moderately wide, indistinctly and finely punctate, without a short single terminal seta. Frons dull, with very fine, moderately dense punctures, glabrous except for a few setae beside eyes. Eyes large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.83. Antenna with 9 antennomeres; club (♂) with three antennomeres, 2.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined, strongly reflexed. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at middle, lateral margins straight and in basal half subparallel, anteriorly moderately convex and evenly narrowed to anterior angles, anterior angles moderately produced and not sharp, posterior angles blunt, anterior marginal line complete but fine, anterior margin moderately produced medially; surface densely and finely punctate, glabrous, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral borders sparsely setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron not carinate basally. Scutellum small, triangular, surface dull, with fine and sparse punctures each bearing a very minute seta, impunctate along the middle and posteriorly.

Elytra oblong, widest at posterior third, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine, moderately dense punctures along the striae, punctures without minute setae, odd intervals with a few single, long, adjacent setae; epipleural edge fine, ending at convex external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border narrowly membranous, apex covered with very short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, sparsely finely setose; metacoxa glabrous except for numerous short setae laterally; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, some punctures with very short or minute setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, penultimate sternite apically with a short, shiny and smooth chitinous border. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.5. Pygidium moderately convex, dull, finely and densely punctate including midline, punctures without microscopic setae, apical border with moderately dense setae.

Legs moderately slender; femora with two longitudinal rows of sparse setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Metafemur dull, anterior edge acute, without adjacent serrated line, posterior ventral margin almost straight, weakly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally

serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia slender and moderately long, widest behind middle, dorsal and ventral margins subparallel in posterior two thirds, ratio width/length: 1/3.2, longitudinally convex dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one at one quarter, apical one at two thirds of metatibial length, basally without serrated line, instead with two single punctures each bearing a single spine, lateral face longitudinally convex, impunctate; ventral margin with four strong equidistant spines; medial face smooth, apex shallowly concave interiorly near tarsal articulation, nearly truncate. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with dense, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres glabrous ventrally and with a strongly serrated ridge, beside which is no strong longitudinal carina, first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and a third of its length longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, tridentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 3A–C.

Variation. Length: 6.7–6.8 mm, length of elytra: 5.2–5.3 mm, width: 4.4 mm. Female: Antennal club as long as remaining antennomeres combined, not reflexed.

Selaseric splendifica group

Selaseric splendifica (Brenske, 1898) comb. n.

(Fig. 4D–F)

Neoserica splendifica Brenske, 1898: 281; Arrow 1916: 431.

Type material examined. Syntype (*splendifica*): 1 ♂ “Ceylon Donckier/ Coll. Brenske/ *splendifica* typ. Brsk./ *splendifica* Brsk.” (ZMHb).

Redescription of syntype. Length: 6.2 mm, length of elytra: 4.8 mm, width: 3.9 mm. Body oval, yellowish brown, antenna yellow, dorsal surface moderately shiny, elytra partly dull, with a few setae on elytra.

Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins convex and strongly convergent to moderately rounded anterior angles, weakly incised before anterior angle, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin distinctly sinuate medially; surface moderately convex medially, shiny, in posterior two thirds coarsely and densely punctate, distance between punctures subequal their diameter, anteriorly smooth except a few even coarser punctures each bearing a few fine erect seta; frontoclypeal suture very feebly impressed and weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately three times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow, sparsely punctate, with a single short

terminal seta. Frons moderately shiny, with coarse, dense punctures, glabrous except for a few setae beside eyes, posterior third impunctate. Eyes large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.75. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club (♂) with four antennomeres, 1.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest just behind middle, lateral margins convex and evenly narrowed to anterior and posterior angles, anterior angles moderately produced and rectangular, posterior angle broadly rounded; anterior margin moderately produced medially anterior marginal line narrow, incomplete medially; surface densely and coarsely punctate, punctures with microscopic setae and two long erect setae on each side; anterior and lateral borders sparsely setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate ventrobasally but not produced ventrally. Scutellum small, triangular, dull, with fine and sparse punctures each bearing a very minute seta.

Elytra oblong, widest at posterior third, striae indistinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with fine, dense punctures concentrated along striae, punctures with minute setae, odd intervals with some erect long setae; epipleural edge fine, ending at convex external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, sparsely finely setose; metacoxa glabrous except for numerous short setae laterally; each abdominal sternite with generally distributed fine and dense punctures, each with a moderately long seta, with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a long seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny and smooth but very short chitinous border. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/ 1.1. Pygidium moderately convex, shiny, finely and densely punctate, with a narrow, smooth midline, beside apical border with a few long setae.

Legs moderately wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur shiny, almost impunctate, its anterior edge acute, with a closely adjacent serrated line, anterior longitudinal row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin almost straight, weakly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia moderately wide and long, widest behind middle, dorsal and ventral margins subparallel in posterior two thirds, ratio width/length: 1/ 3.1, longitudinally convex dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one just before half, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with a long serrated line which ends shortly before middle of metatibia, with some single punctures adjacent to it each bearing a single spine; lateral face longitudinally convex, impunctate and glabrous, ventral mar-

gin with three fine equidistant spines; medial face smooth, apex shallowly concave interiorly near tarsal articulation, nearly truncate. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with dense, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated longitudinal ridge ventrally but no additional parallel carina, first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and twice as long as the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, tridentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 4D–F.

Remarks. The exact distribution of *Se. splendifica* in Sri Lanka is unknown. The species differs from *Se. pusilla* Arrow by the longer antennal club and in the shape of the aedeagus (Fig. 4D–F).

***Selasericia nuwarana* sp. n.**

(Figs 4J–L, 16B)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Sri Lanka: N.E. Distr. Nuwara Eliya blacklight trap 24–IX–1975/ collected by D.M. Davies, S. Karunaratne, D.W. Balasooriya” (USNM). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ same data as holotype (USNM, CA), 1 ♀ “Sri Lanka: N.E. Distr. Nuwara Eliya blacklight trap 27–29 May 1975/ Collectors D.H. Messermilch, G.L. Williams & S. Karunaratne” (USNM).

Description. Length: 9.4 mm, length of elytra: 7.3 mm, width: 5.5 mm. Body oblong, reddish brown, antenna yellowish brown, dorsal surface moderately shiny, and nearly glabrous except a few long, fine setae on elytra.

Labroclypeus wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins convexly convergent to moderately rounded anterior angles, lateral margin concavely incised before anterior angle, lateral border and ocellar canthus producing a blunt angle, anterior margin distinctly sinuate, margins weakly reflexed; surface convex medially, moderately shiny, coarsely and densely punctate, distance between punctures subequal their diameter, with a few long setae behind anterior margin; frontoclypeal suture feebly impressed and distinctly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately three times as wide as long; ocellar canthus short and moderately wide, impunctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons with coarse, moderately dense punctures on anterior half, on posterior half almost completely impunctate, surface glabrous except for a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.59. Antenna with nine antennomeres; club (♂) with four antennomeres, as long as remaining antennomeres combined, sixth antennomere slightly shorter than the rest of the club. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins convex and in basal half weakly convergent, in anterior half stronger and evenly narrowed to anterior angles, anterior angles strongly produced and moderately sharp, posterior angles blunt, weakly rounded in the tip; anterior margin strongly produced medially, with a robust and complete anterior marginal line; surface moderately densely and coarsely punctate, glabrous, lateral anterior and lateral margins sparsely setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron basiventrally with a transverse carina. Scutellum small, triangular, surface dull, with fine and sparse punctures, glabrous.

Elytra oblong, widest at posterior third, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals flat, with coarse and moderately dense punctures, punctures with minute setae, otherwise surface glabrous; epipleural edge robust, ending shortly before external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border membranous, covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, metasternum densely and finely setose; metacoxa with a shallow and indistinct impression before the external apical angle, glabrous except for numerous fine setae laterally; each abdominal sternite in addition to the evenly distributed, fine and dense punctures with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a long seta, fine punctures each with a minute seta, penultimate sternite apically with only a very short, smooth, chitinous border. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.08. Pygidium moderately convex, strongly shiny, coarsely and sparsely punctate, without smooth midline, punctures without microscopic setae, apical border with a few long setae.

Legs slender, femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur shiny, anterior edge acute, with an adjacent finely serrated line; posterior ventral margin almost straight, weakly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia slender and moderately long, widest at apex, ratio width/length: 1/3.3, longitudinally convex dorsally, only in apical quarter moderately carinate, with two groups of spines, basal one at one quarter, apical one at two thirds of metatibial length, basally without serrated line, instead with two single punctures each bearing a single spine; lateral face longitudinally convex, impunctate; ventral margin with four strong equidistant spines; medial face smooth, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation deeply concave. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with dense, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated longitudinal ridge and a smooth parallel carina; first metatarsomere little shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and almost twice as long as the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long,

tridentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 4J–L.

Variation. Length: 9.4–10.9 mm, length of elytra: 7.3–7.9 mm, width: 5.5–5.9 mm. Female: Eyes slightly smaller, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.53, antennal club with three antennomeres, as long as remaining antennomeres combined, sixth antennomere slightly lamellate but very short, less than 1/10 of length of the club.

Diagnosis. *Selasericus mvarana* is at first glance very similar to *Se. nitida*, however, *S. mvarana* differs clearly from the latter by the coarser punctation on the head and pronotum, as well as in the carinate hypomeron and the serrated line on the metafemur adjacent to the anterior margin. From all other *Selasericus* species it can be distinguished by the right paramere being strongly produced and reflexed externally (Fig. 4K).

Etymology. The new species is named *mvarana* after its type locality 'Nuwara Eliya' (adjective in nominat. sing.).

Selasericus pusilla Arrow, 1916

(Figs 4A–C, 14E, 16B)

Selasericus pusilla Arrow, 1916: 435.

Type material examined. Syntypes: 1 ♂ "Ceylon T. B. Fletcher 1909–80/ Type H. T./ Ceylon Diyatalawa T. B. F. 2.IX.1908/ *Selasericus pusilla* type Arrow" (BMNH), 1 ♀ "Ceylon T. B. Fletcher 1909–80/ Ceylon Diyatalawa T. B. F. 13.IX.1908" (BMNH), 1 ♂ "Ceylon T. B. Fletcher/ Ceylon Diyatalawa T. B. F. 3.IX.1908/ ♂" (BMNH).

Additional material examined. 1 ex. "Bandarawela Ceylon, X.73 leg. Kandulawa/ Neoserica splendifica Brsk. det. G. Frey" (CF), 4 ex. "Ceylon: Kan. Dist. Hasalaka, 500' 22–25–XI–1970 O.S. Flint, Jr." (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Kan. Dist. Hasalaka, 107 mtrs. 16–19 February 1977 blacklight trap/ K. V. Krombein P. B. Karunaratne P. Fernando, D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 5 ex. "Sri Lanka: Amp. Dist. Inginiyagala, 250 ft. black light 21–24 November 1976/ Collected by G. F. Hevel R. E. Dietz IV S. Karunaratne D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 4 ex. "Ceylon: Kan. Dist. Hasalaka, 500' 22–25–XI–1970 O.S. Flint, Jr." (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Kan. Dist. Hasalaka, 107 mtrs. 16–19 February 1977 blacklight trap/ F. V. Krombein P. B. Karunaratne, P. Fernando D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 3 ex. "Sri Lanka: Vav. Dist. Parayanalankum 100 ft., 26 Nov. 1974/ Collectors: C. Gans P. Fernando S. Farook" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Mon. Dist. Monaragala blacklight trap 5–6–IX–1975/ collected by D. M. Davies S. Karunaratne, D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Bad. Dist. 5 miE Mahiyangana Hasalaka, 200 feet 16 November 1974/ collected at black light/ Collectors: C.

Gans P. Fernando S. Farook" (USNM), 2 ex. "Sri Lanka: Anu Dist. Hunuwilagama, near Wilpattu, 200 feet black light 28 Oct–3 Nov 1976/ Collected by: G. F. Hevel R. E. Dietz IV S. Karunaratne D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 2 ex. "Sri Lanka: Mate. Dist. Sigiriya, 800 feet elevation 25 November 1974/ Collected at black light/ Collectors: C. Gans P. Fernando S. Farook" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Bad. Dist. Ella Resthouse 3400 ft. blacklight 17–20 November 1974/ Collectors: C. Gans P. Fernando S. Farook" (USNM), 3 ex. "Sri Lanka: Amp. Dist. Ekgal Aru, 100 mtrs. Reservoir Jungle 19–22 February 1977/ K. V. Krombein P. B. Karunaratne F. Fernando D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 2 ex. "Sri Lanka: Amp. Dist. Ekgal Aru, 100 mtrs. Reservoir Jungle 19–23 February 1977/ K. V. Krombein P. B. Karunaratne F. Fernando D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Pol. Dist. Mannampitiya 24–26 Dec 1969 P. B. Karunaratne" (USNM), 2 ex. "Sri Lanka: Anu Dist. Wildlife Soc Bungalow Hunuwilagama, Wilpattu 10–19 Mar. 1970 Davis & Rowe 200ft." (USNM), 2 ex. "Sri Lanka: Amp. Dist. Inginiyagala blacklight trap 7–8–IX–1975/ collected by D. M. Davies S. Karunaratne, D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 2 ex. "Ceylon: Rat. Dist. Uggalkaltota 350ft. Irrigation Bungalow 31 Jan. –8 Feb. 1970 Davis & Rowe" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Man. Dist. Cashew Corp., Ma villu, 17–21 Feb. 1979 blacklight/ K. V. Krombein T. Wijesinhe S. Siriwardane T. Gunawardane" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Kan. Dist. Teldeniya, 1400 feet, black light 18–20 November 1976/ Collected by G. F. Hevel R. E. Dietz IV S. Karunaratne, D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Mate. Dist. Sigiriya, 800 feet black light 13–14 November 1976 Collected by G. F. Hevel R. E. Dietz IV S. Karunaratne, D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Man. Dist. 0, 5 mi NE Kakomotte Wilpattu Nat., 1 Park 15–16 Feb 1979 Malaise trap/ K. V. Krombein P. B. Karunaratne F. Fernando T. Wijesinhe M. Jayaweera" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Anu Dist. Padaviya, Antiquities Site 20–23 July 1978 malaise trap/ K. V. Krombein T. Wijesinhe, L. Jayawickrema V. Kulasekara" (USNM).

Redescription of syntype 1. Length: 6.1 mm, length of elytra: 4.3 mm, width: 3.3 mm. Body oval, yellowish brown, antenna yellow, dorsal surface shiny and glabrous.

Labroscyeus subtrapezoid, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and strongly convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin shallowly sinuate medially; surface moderately convex medially, shiny, finely and densely punctate, distance between punctures subequal their diameter, with a few fine setae anteriorly; frontoclypeal suture very feebly impressed and weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately twice as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow, sparsely punctate, with

a single short terminal seta. Frons shiny, with fine, moderately dense punctures, glabrous except for a few setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.7. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club (δ^3) with four antennomeres, little longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at middle, lateral margins convex and evenly narrowed to anterior and posterior angles, anterior angles moderately produced and rectangular, posterior angle broadly rounded, anterior margin moderately produced medially, anterior marginal line narrowly incomplete medially; surface densely and coarsely punctate, punctures with microscopic setae and two long erect setae on each side; anterior and lateral borders sparsely setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate ventrobasally but not produced ventrally, on the carina with robust setae. Scutellum small, triangular, dull, with fine and sparse punctures each bearing a single minute seta.

Elytra oblong, widest at posterior third, striae indistinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with fine, dense punctures concentrated along striae, punctures with minute setae, odd intervals with some erect long setae; epipleural edge fine, ending at convex external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, sparsely finely setose; metacoxa glabrous except for numerous short setae laterally; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with moderately long setae, each sternite with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a long seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny and smooth but very short chitinous border. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.1. Pygidium moderately convex, shiny, finely and densely punctate, with a narrow, smooth midline, with a few long setae beside apical border.

Legs moderately wide; femora shiny, with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Metatarsi almost impunctate, its anterior edge acute, with a closely adjacent serrated line, anterior longitudinal row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin almost straight, weakly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia moderately wide and long, widest behind middle, dorsal and ventral margins subparallel in posterior two thirds, ratio width/length: 1/3.3, longitudinally convex dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one just before half, apical one at three quarters of metatibia length, beside dorsal margin basally with a long serrated line which ends shortly before middle of metatibia, with some adjacent single punctures each bearing a single spine; lateral face longitudi-

nally convex, impunctate and glabrous; ventral margin with three fine equidistant spines; medial face smooth, apex shallowly concave interiorly near tarsal articulation, nearly truncate. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with dense, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated, longitudinal ridge ventrally but a parallel carina is absent, first metatarsomere little shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and twice as long as the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, tridentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 4A-C. Habitus: Fig. 14E.

Variation. Length: 5.4–6.8 mm, length of elytra: 3.8–5.2 mm, width: 3.1–4.2 mm. Female: Eyes smaller, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.58, antennal club with three antennomeres, as long as remaining antennomeres combined.

***Selaseric praetexta* sp. n.**

(Figs 4M–O, 16B)

Type material examined. Holotype: δ^3 "Ceylon: Kan. Dist. Kiriwan Ellya, Sigira-Alle 28–IX–70, 3000' O.S. Flint, Jr." (USNM). Paratypes: 1 δ^3 "Sri Lanka: Kan. Dist. Udawattekele Sanct. Kandy, malaise trap 6–8 June 1978/ K.V. Krombein P.B. Karunaratne T. Wijesinha, V. Kulasekare, D.W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 1 δ^3 "Sri Lanka: Kan. Dist. Kandy, Udawattekele 9–13 February 1975 blacklight/ K.V. Krombein P.B. Karunaratne P. Fernando S. Karunaratne" (USNM), 1 δ^3 "Sri Lanka: Kan. Dist. Kandy Tour Inn 31–III–1978 M.D. Hubbard and T. Wijesinha" (USNM), 1 δ^3 , 3 δ^3 "Ceylon: Kan. Dist. Kandy 1800 ft. Peak View Motel 7–14 Jan. 1970 Davis & Rowe" (USNM), 2 δ^3 "Ceylon: Kan. Dist. Kandy 1800 ft. Peak View Motel 15–24 Jan. 1970 Davis & Rowe" (USNM), 1 δ^3 , 1 δ^3 "Sri Lanka: Kan. Teldeniy, 1400 feet blacklight 18–20 November 1976/ Collected by G. F. Hevel R. E. Dietz IV S. Karunaratne D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 1 δ^3 "Sri Lanka: Kan. Dist. Kandy, Udawattekele Sanctuary 26–30 July 1978 blacklight/ K. V. Krombein T. Wijesinha L. Jayawickrema V. Kulasekare" (USNM).

Description. Length: 7.8 mm, length of elytra: 5.9 mm, width: 4.7 mm. Body oval, reddish brown, antenna yellow, dorsal surface shiny and glabrous, with a few setae on elytra.

Labroclypeus narrow subtrapezoidal, moderately wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and moderately convergent to moderately rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing a distinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially; surface flat, shiny, in posterior two thirds coarsely and densely punctate, distance

between punctures subequal their diameter, anteriorly smooth except a few even coarser punctures each bearing a few fine erect seta; frontoclypeal suture very feebly impressed and weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately three times as wide as long; ocellar canthus moderately long and narrow, impunctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons shiny, with fine, dense punctures, glabrous except for a few setae beside eyes, posterior third impunctate. Eyes large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.83. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club (δ^3) with four antennomeres and strongly reflexed, twice as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at middle, lateral margins convex and evenly narrowed to anterior and posterior angles, anterior angles moderately produced and rectangular, posterior angle broadly rounded; anterior margin moderately produced medially anterior marginal line narrow, incomplete medially; surface densely and coarsely punctate, punctures with microscopic setae, otherwise glabrous; lateral anterior and lateral borders sparsely setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate but not produced ventrally, on the carina with robust setae. Scutellum small, triangular, dull, with fine and sparse punctures each bearing a very minute seta.

Elytra oblong, widest at posterior third, striae very indistinctly impressed, coarsely and densely punctate, intervals flat, with coarse, evenly dense punctures, punctures with minute setae; epipleural edge fine, ending at convex external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, metasternum and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, sparsely finely setose, metacoxa with a shallow transverse impression posteriorly, glabrous except for numerous short setae laterally; each abdominal sternite with generally distributed fine and dense punctures, each with a moderately long seta, with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a seta being not much longer than the remaining ones, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny and smooth but very short chitinous border. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.2. Pygidium weakly convex, shiny, coarsely and densely punctate, with a narrow, smooth midline, beside apical border with a few long setae.

Legs moderately wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur shiny, sparsely finely punctate, its anterior edge acute, with a closely adjacent serrated line, anterior longitudinal row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin almost straight, weakly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, with short setae over its entire length. Metatibia moderately wide and long, widest behind middle, dorsal and ventral margins subparallel in pos-

terior two thirds, ratio width/length: 1/3.4, longitudinally convex dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one at one third, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with a short serrated line, which ends shortly before the basal group of spines, adjacent to it some single punctures each bearing a single fine seta; lateral face longitudinally convex, very sparsely but coarsely punctate, along the middle smooth, glabrous; ventral margin with four fine spines equidistant from each other; medial face smooth, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation sinuate deeply. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with dense, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated ridge, beside it no strong longitudinal carina, first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and a little less than twice as long as the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, tridentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 4M–O.

Variation. Length: 7.0–8.5 mm, length of elytra: 5.0–5.8 mm, width: 4.4–5.2 mm. Female: Eyes smaller, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.63. Antennal club with three antennomeres and straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined.

Diagnosis. The new species differs from *Se. splendifica* and *Se. pusilla* in the external appearance, by its larger body size, as well as in the very indistinct elytral striae; furthermore, the parameres are very distinct in these two taxa (Fig. 4M–O).

Etymology. The name of the new species is derived from Latin word, 'practexta' – with ornaments (adjective in the nominative singular).

Selaseric sinharajana sp. n.

(Figs 4P–R, 16B)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ "Sri Lanka: Rat. Dist. Sinharaja Jungle, 2mi S Weddagala 470m, 22–Sept–1977/ blacklight trap/ K.V. Krombein P.B. Karunaratne T Wijesinhe M. Jayaweera" (USNM). Paratypes: 1 ♂ "Sri Lanka: Rat. Dist. Sinharaja Jungle, 2mi S Weddagala 470m, 22–Sept–1977/ blacklight trap/ K.V. Krombein P.B. Karunaratne T Wijesinhe M. Jayaweera" (ZFMK), 1 ♂ "Sri Lanka: Rat. Dist. Ratnapura 50 meters 23–Sept–1977/ Collected in blacklight bulb/ K. V. Krombein P. B. Karunaratne T Wijesinhe M. Jayaweera" (USNM), 1 ♂ "Sri Lanka: Rat. Dist. Weddagala 19–20 May 1975 S. L. Wood & J. L. Petty" (USNM).

Description. Length: 7.8 mm, length of elytra: 5.6 mm, width: 5.1 mm. Body oval, reddish brown, antenna yel-

low, dorsal surface shiny and glabrous, with a few setae on elytra.

Labroclepeus narrow subtrapezoidal, moderately wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and moderately convergent to moderately rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing a distinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially; surface flat, shiny, in posterior two thirds coarsely and densely punctate, distance between punctures subequal their diameter, anteriorly smooth except a few even coarser punctures each bearing a few fine erect seta; frontoclypeal suture very feebly impressed and weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately three times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow, impunctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons shiny, with fine, dense punctures, glabrous except for a few setae beside eyes, posterior third impunctate. Eyes large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.73. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club (δ) with four antennomeres and strongly reflexed, twice as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at middle, lateral margins convex and evenly narrowed to anterior and posterior angles, anterior angles moderately produced and rectangular, posterior angle broadly rounded; anterior margin moderately produced medially anterior marginal line narrow, incomplete medially; surface densely and coarsely punctate, punctures with microscopic setae, otherwise glabrous; lateral anterior and lateral borders sparsely setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate but not produced ventrally, on the carina without robust setae. Scutellum small, triangular, dull, with fine and sparse punctures each bearing a very minute seta.

Elytra oblong, widest at posterior third, striae very indistinctly impressed, coarsely and densely punctate, intervals flat, with coarse, evenly dense punctures, punctures with minute setae; epipleural edge fine, ending at convex external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, metasternum and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, sparsely finely setose; metacoxa with a shallow transverse impression posteriorly, glabrous except for numerous short setae laterally; each abdominal sternite with generally distributed fine and dense punctures, each with a moderately long seta, with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a seta being not much longer than the remaining ones, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny and smooth but very short chitinous border. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.17. Pygidium moderately convex, shiny, very coarsely and densely punctate, without a nar-

row smooth midline, beside apical border with a few long setae.

Legs moderately wide, femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur shiny, sparsely finely punctate, its anterior edge acute, with a closely adjacent serrated line, anterior longitudinal row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin almost straight, weakly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, with short setae over its entire length. Metatibia moderately wide and long, widest behind middle, dorsal and ventral margins subparallel in posterior two thirds, ratio width/length: 1/3.1, longitudinally convex dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one at one third, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with a short serrated line, which ends shortly before the basal group of spines, adjacent to it some single punctures each bearing a single fine seta; lateral face longitudinally convex, very sparsely but coarsely punctate, along the middle smooth, glabrous; ventral margin with three fine equidistant spines; medial face smooth, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation sinuate deeply. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with dense, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated ridge, beside it no strong longitudinal carina, first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and a little less than twice as long as the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, tridentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 4P–R.

Variation. Length: 7.5–7.8 mm, length of elytra: 5.3–5.6 mm, width: 4.5–5.1 mm. Female: Eyes smaller, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.64, antennal club with three antennomeres and straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined.

Diagnosis. The new species is very similar to *Se. praetexta* in its external appearance, however, it differs significantly in the shape of the aedeagus: the median situation of the apical phallobasis is sharper and deeper in *Se. sinharajana*, the right paramere is longer and more evenly curved dorsally (Fig. 4P–R).

Etymology. The name of the new species is derived from the type locality 'Sinharaja Jungle' (adjective in the nominative singular).

***Selaserica wilpattuensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 5A–C, 16B)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ 'Sri Lanka: Anu. Dist. Wilpattu Nat'l. Park Panikka Wila Bungalow,

1–XI–1977/ Collected in Malaise trap/ K. V. Krombein P.B. Karunaratne T. Wijesinha M. Jayaweera” (USNM). Paratype: 1 ♂ Ceylon: Kan. Dist. Hasalaka, 500’ 22–25–XI–1970 O. S. Flint, Jr” (USNM).

Description. Length: 5.1 mm, length of elytra: 3.6 mm, width: 3.2 mm. Body oval, light reddish brown, antenna yellow, dorsal surface dull, head shiny, with a few setae on elytra.

Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and moderately convergent to strongly convex anterior angles, weakly incised before anterior angle, lateral border and ocular canthus producing a distinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially; surface weakly convex medially, shiny, finely and moderately densely punctate, anteriorly smooth except a few even coarser punctures each bearing a fine erect seta; frontoclypeal suture very feebly impressed and weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately three times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow, impunctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons shiny, with fine, very sparse punctures, glabrous except for a few setae beside eyes and behind frontoclypeal suture, posterior quarter dull and impunctate. Eyes large, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.78. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club (♂) with three antennomeres, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest just before the base, lateral margins convex and evenly narrowed to anterior and posterior angles, anterior angles moderately produced and sharp, posterior angle broadly rounded; anterior margin strongly produced medially, anterior marginal line robust, complete medially; surface moderately densely and coarsely punctate, glabrous; anterior and lateral borders sparsely setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate but not produced ventrally. Scutellum small, triangular, apex convexly rounded, dull, with fine and sparse punctures.

Elytra oval, widest at posterior third, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine, sparse punctures concentrated along striae, punctures with minute setae, seventh and ninth interval with some erect long setae; epipleural edge fine, ending at convex external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, metasternum and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, sparsely finely setose; metacoxa without impressions, glabrous except for numerous short setae laterally; abdominal sternites fine and dense

punctures, each with a short seta, each sternite with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a long seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny and smooth but very short chitinous border. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/ 1.4. Pygidium moderately convex, dull, finely and sparsely punctate, without a smooth midline, beside apical border with a few long setae.

Legs moderately wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur shiny, almost impunctate, its anterior edge acute, with a closely adjacent serrated line, anterior longitudinal row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin almost straight, weakly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia moderately wide and long, widest at apex, ratio width/ length: 1/ 2.7, longitudinally convex dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one just before half, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with a long serrated line, which ends shortly before middle of metatibia, adjacent to it some single punctures each bearing a single spine; lateral face longitudinally convex, impunctate and glabrous; ventral margin with four fine spines equidistant from each other; medial face smooth, apex inferiorly near tarsal articulation deeply concave. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with dense, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated ridge, beside it no strong longitudinal carina, first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and almost twice as long as the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, tridentate, basal tooth before the half of protibia, more distant from the other two teeth. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 5A–C.

Variation. Length: 5.1–5.6 mm, length of elytra: 3.6–3.9 mm, width: 3.2–3.3 mm. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *Selasericia wilpattuensis* is similar to *Se. splendida* and *Se. pusilla* in many external features, however, it differs from the latter two in the entirely dull dorsal surface. *Se. wilpattuensis* differs from all other *Selasericia* species with a carinate hypomeron by an antennal club composed of only three antennomeres (except *Se. meridionalis*) and by the basal tooth of protibia before the middle being widely distant from the two distant teeth.

Etymology. The new species is named *wilpattuensis* according to the occurrence in the Wilpattu National Park (adjective in the nominative singular).

***Selasericia sericea* Arrow, 1916**

(Figs 4G-I, 16B)

Selasericia sericea Arrow, 1916: 434.

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ "Bogawantalawa 4,900–5,200 ft. 21.III–4.IV.82/ Ceylon. G. Lewis. 1910–320/ Type H.T./ *Selasericia sericea* Type Arrow/ 22.3.82" (BMNH).

Redescription. Length: 9.6 mm, length of elytra: 7.1 mm, width: 5.7 mm. Body oval, reddish brown, antenna yellow, labroclypeus moderately shiny, remainder of dorsal surface dull and glabrous.

Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and strongly convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin shallowly sinuate medially; surface strongly convex medially, moderately shiny, finely and densely punctate, distance between punctures subequal their diameter, with a few fine setae anteriorly, frontoclypeal suture very feebly impressed and weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately twice as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow, indistinctly punctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons dull, with fine, moderately dense punctures, glabrous except for a few setae beside eyes. Eyes small, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.6. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club (♂) with four antennomeres, little longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins in posterior half weakly convex and evenly narrowed to anterior angles, anterior angles strongly produced and moderately sharp, anterior margin moderately produced medially, anterior marginal line narrowly incomplete medially; surface densely and finely punctate, punctures with microscopic setae only; anterior and lateral borders very sparsely setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate but not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine and dense punctures each bearing a very minute seta, impunctate posteriorly.

Elytra oblong, widest at posterior third, striae indistinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine, moderately dense punctures, punctures with minute setae; epipleural edge fine, ending at convex external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, sparsely finely setose; metacoxa glabrous except for numerous short setae laterally; each abdominal sternite with generally distributed fine and dense punctures,

without a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, punctures with very short or minute setae, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny and smooth but very short chitinous border. Mesosternum between mesocoxae moderately wider than mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/ 1.14. Pygidium moderately convex, finely and moderately densely punctate including midline, punctures with microscopic setae, apical border with moderately dense, adpressed setae.

Legs moderately wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and moderately densely punctate. Metafemur dull, anterior edge acute, with a closely adjacent serrated line, anterior longitudinal row almost reduced except its apical portion; posterior ventral margin almost straight, weakly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia moderately wide and long, widest behind middle, dorsal and ventral margins subparallel in posterior two thirds, ratio width/ length: 1/ 3.4, dorsally weakly edged, with two groups of spines, basal one at one third, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with a short serrated line adjacent to two single punctures each bearing a single spine; lateral face longitudinally convex, with very sparse and fine punctures, punctures without setae; ventral margin with three strong spines equidistant from each other, medial face smooth, apex shallowly concave anteriorly near tarsal articulation, nearly truncate. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with dense, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated, longitudinal ridge ventrally but a parallel carina is absent, first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and one third of its length longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, tridentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 4G-I.

***Selasericia meridionalis* sp. n.**

(Figs 5D-F, 14H, 16D)

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ "Nilgiri Hills G.F. Hampson 94–89." (BMNH). Paratypes: 10 ♂♂ "S India, Tamil Nadu, Nilgiri hills, 15 km SE of Kotagiri near Kunchappanai, alt. 900m/ 13–20.V.1992 Kejval lgt./ IS 92" (CP, CA), 2 ♂♂ "S India, Tamil Nadu state, Nilgiri Hills, 15 km SE of Kotagiri, Kunchappanai env., 76°56'E, 11°22'N, ca. 900 m, 22–30.V.1999 Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg." (CP), 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ "India S, Tamil Nadu, Nilgiris, 15 km SE of Kotagiri Kunchappanai, 900m 11°22'N 76°56'E 7.5.2000 leg. P. Pacholátko" (CP, CA), 3 ♂♂ "Sri Lanka, Kotapola 6°17'; 80°33' 2–6.7.94 R. Sauer leg./ 657 Sericini: Asia spec." (ZFMK).

Description. Length: 7.5 mm, length of elytra: 5.5 mm, width: 4.6 mm. Body oval, dark reddish brown, antenna yellowish brown, dorsal surface except head dull, densely covered with erect, long setae.

Labrocyteus wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins convexly convergent to moderately rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing a blunt angle, anterior margin distinctly sinuate, margins moderately reflexed; surface weakly convex medially, shiny, coarsely and densely punctate, distance between punctures smaller than their diameter, with numerous long erect setae; frontoclypeal suture feebly impressed and curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately three times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and moderately wide, finely and densely punctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons shiny, with coarse, very dense punctures and dense erect setae, posterior quarter almost completely impunctate and dull. Eyes large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.71. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club (σ^7) with three antennomeres, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins convex and in basal half weakly convergent, in anterior half more strongly and evenly narrowed to anterior angles, anterior angles strongly produced and moderately sharp, posterior angles blunt, broadly rounded in the tip, anterior margin moderately produced medially, with a robust and complete anterior marginal line; surface very densely and coarsely punctate, distance between punctures subequal or smaller than their diameter, impunctate basally near the middle, surface with long and dense, erect, yellowish setae; lateral anterior and lateral margins densely setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron basiventrally with a transverse carina. Scutellum small, triangular, surface dull, with very dense and coarse punctures, with short, yellow setae.

Elytra oblong, widest at posterior third, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with coarse and dense punctures, punctures on odd intervals concentrated along striae, punctures with long erect but fine setae; epipleural edge robust, ending shortly before external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border membranous, covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, metasternum densely and finely setose; metacoxa without impression, with fine, adjacent setae all over and a few more robust setae laterally; abdominal sternites evenly coarsely and densely punctate, punctures with a minute setae, each sternite with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a long seta, penultimate sternite apically with a very short, smooth, chitinous border. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.34.

Pygidium moderately convex, dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with dense, long, erect setae.

Legs slender; femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur shiny, anterior edge acute, with an adjacent finely serrated line; posterior ventral margin almost straight, weakly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia slender and moderately long, widest at apex, ratio width/length: 1/2.5, moderately carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one somewhat behind middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, with a continuously serrated line basally ending at the basal group of spines, with a few single punctures beside the serrated line each bearing a single fine seta; lateral face longitudinally convex, coarsely and densely punctate, with dense, long, fine setae; ventral margin with four strong equidistant spines; medial face smooth, apex anteriorly near tarsal articulation deeply concave. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with dense, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated longitudinal ridge, a second smooth carina beside it absent; first metatarsomere little shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and one third of its length longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, tridentate, basal tooth at middle. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 5D–F. Habitus: Fig. 14H.

Variation. Length: 7.4–8.8 mm, length of elytra: 4.9–5.7 mm, width: 4.2–5.0 mm. Dorsal surface sometimes entirely shiny, colouration varies from reddish brown to dark brown. Female: Eyes slightly smaller, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.69, antennal club with three antennomeres, slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined.

Diagnosis. *Selasericia meridionalis* differs from all *Selasericia* species with a carinate hypomeron in the antennal club composed of three antennomeres as well as a densely setose dorsal body surface.

Etymology. The new species is named *meridionalis* (adjective in the nominative singular) with reference to its occurrence in southern Indian subcontinent, i.e. Sri Lanka and Southern India.

Neoserica Brenske, 1897 [sensu lato]

Key to Sri Lankan species of *Neoserica* [sensu lato]:

- 1 Body size larger, total length > 6 mm. Body surface dull 2

- 1' Body size smaller, total length < 5.4 mm. Body surface yellowish brown and shiny. *N. kalaarensis* sp. n.
 2 Antennal club in both sexes with four antennomeres. *N. bombycina* (Karsch)
 2' Antennal club in male with six antennomeres. *N. sexfoliata* Moser

Remarks. *Neoserica* resulted polyphyletic in a first molecular phylogeny of Sericini (Ahrens & Vogler 2008), however, a revision of the genus concept based on a combined molecular and morphological analysis needs a significantly wider and possibly complete taxon sampling. Therefore, following Ahrens (2004), we consider all species that were so far assigned to *Neoserica* and that do not belong to the monophyletic *Neoserica* (sensu stricto) group (Ahrens 2003b) preliminary as *Neoserica* sensu lato.

***Neoserica bombycina* (Karsch, 1882)**

(Figs 5M–O, 14I, 17A)

Serica bombycina Karsch, 1882: 387.

Neoserica bombycina: Brenske 1898: 281; Arrow: 1916: 431.

Serica quadriellabellata Brenske, 1896: 154, **syn. n.**

Neoserica quadriellabellata: Brenske 1898: 253.

Neoserica sericata Brenske, 1898: 280, **syn. n.**

Type material examined. Syntypes (*bombycina*): 1 ♂ "61918/ ♀/ *bombycina* Karsch" Ceylon. Mus. Colombo" (ZMHB), 1 ♀ [without labels but the same type of pin – therefore it is to assume that this specimen is a syntype as well. Consequently, the authors have added a copy of the labels of the other syntype:] "61918/ ♀/ *N. bombycina* Ceylon, Mus. Colombo" (ZMHB). Syntypes (*quadriellabellata*): 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ "Konbir/ 4-fellabellata type Brsk." (ISNB), 1 ♀ "Konbir [subsequently labelled by corator]/ 4-fellabellata type Brsk." (ISNB), 1 ♂ "Konbir/ 4-fellabellata coll. Brenske" (ZMHB), 1 ♂ "Konbir/ Coll. Brenske/4-fellabellata" (ZMHB). Syntype (*sericata*): 1 ♀ "Madras/ *sericata* type Brsk./ Type/ Museum Paris Coll. Generale" (MNHN), 1 ♀ "Madras" (MNHN).

Additional material examined. S. India: 1 ex. (♀) "Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. Inde Barway P. Cardon/ Type/ det. Brenske 1898 Berl. Ent. Zeit.: 252/ *Serica* 191. Brsk." (ISNB), 3 ex. "India: Pondicherry Karalkal, IX.1988 T.R.S. Nathan" (CMNC), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ "Madras" (offensichtlich keine Typen von *quadriellabellata*, da das Männchen Brenske unbekannt blieb, ZMHB), 1 ♀ "Mysore S. Indien III.53" (CF), 1 ♀ "Bengal Mandar/ etwas abweichend [hand written Brsk.] coll. Brenske" (ZMHB), 1 ex. "India: Anamalai Hills, Cinchona 700' [m] X.1959 / P. S. Nathan Bishop Museum" (BPBM), 1 ex. "S. India: Madras State, Anamalai Hills, Cinchona 1050 m I.67/ Collector P. S. Nathan" (BPBM), 2 ex. "South India Pondicherry State, Karikal

I.1963/ Collector P. S. Nathan" (BPBM), 1 ex. "India (S): Kerala State: Walaray Forests, 213 m, X.1959/ P. S. Nathan Bishop Museum" (BPBM), 1 ex. "Ramnad Hindoustani" (MNHN), 1 ex. "India Kistna Dt. Avanigadda VII.53 Rimondi" (MSNM), 1 ex. "Cote de Malabar M. Maindron/ Mahe Chass. indigenes Aout 1901/ Museum Paris Cote de Malabar Mahe M. Maindron" (MNHN), 1 ex. "S. India Coimbatore P.S. Nathan" (MNHN), 1 ex. "India Coc[?]onada/ Simson/ Fry Coll. 1905.100." (BMNH), 1 ex. "W.S. Millard 3rd Nov. 1910 Madras/ Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. B.M. 1914–411" (BMNH), 4 ex. "Mysore H.K. Slater 1901–182." (BMNH), 1 ex. "India: ex Mus. Calcutta. B.M. 1930–1./ Ind. Mus. Jubbulpore district Central prov. 1914. Purchased" (BMNH), 2 ex. "India: Orissa Bhubaneswar Feb. 13, 1975, 500' Mary L. Ripley" (USNM), 1 ex. "South India Pandioberry State, Karaikal X.1990 leg. Theresa Rajabai Selva Nathan" (CARL). **Sri Lanka:** 1 ♂ "Sri Lanka Ambalangoda 12.8.1985, Madl" (NHIMW), 1 ♀ "Süd Ceylon Mai 1889 H. Fruhstorfer/ Coll. Brenske" (ZMHB), 1 ♀ "Ceylon 2de trim 1889 (H. Fruhstorfer)" (ZMHB), 13 ex. "Ceylon, V.1969 50 km N Colombo leg. P. Schmitz" (CF), 1 ♂ "Inde Anglaise Shimoga" (MNHN), 1 ex. "Colombo 10.09/ Colombo Ceylon 1916.169/ *Neoserica bombycina* Karsch Determined from Description G.J.A." (BMNH), 2 ex. "Colombo 9.05/ Ceylon 1910–20." (BMNH), 1 ex. "Bentota 21.7.1973/ Brancucci" (NHMB), 1 ex. "Ceylan M. Maindron/ Colombo 12–20 mai 1901/ Museum Paris Ceylan M. Maindron" (MNHN), 3 ex. "Colombo Ceylon, India/ 14–VIII 44 DE Hardy" (USNM), 1 ex. "Ceylon, W. Prov. Yakkala, 18 mls NE Colombo, 16–28.II.62 At light Loc. 10/ Lund University Ceylon Expedition Brinck-Andersen-Cederholm" (MZLU), 7 ex. "Sri Lanka: Put. Dist. Wilpattu, National Park, Kali Villu 12–14 June 1975/ Collectors: D. H. Messersmith G. L. Williams & P. B. Karunaratne" (USNM), 1 ex. "Ceylon: Ham. Dist. Yala, Palatupana 8–10 March 1972 K. V. Krombein & P. B. Karunaratne" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Put. Dist. Wilpattu, Maddikulam 15 June 1975/ Collectors: D. H. Messersmith G. L. Williams & P. B. Karunaratne" (USNM), 1 ex. "Ceylon: Ham. Dist. Bambawa, 1.5mi NW Palatupana 23–X–1970, 50' O. S. Flint, Jr." (USNM), 1 ex. "Ceylon: Jaf. Dist. Elephant Pass 7–XI–1970, 5' O. S. Flint, Jr." (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Ham. Dist. Palatupana Tank 3–4 February 1975/ K. V. Krombein P. B. Karunaratne P. Fernando E. G. Dabreera" (USNM). **Burma:** 1 ♂ "Victoria Point Tenasserim E.T. Atkinson/ Atkinson Coll. 92–3/ 8.87" (BMNH).

Redescription of male syntype of *quadriellabellata*. Length: 7.0 mm, length of elytra: 4.6 mm, width: 3.9 mm. Body oval, yellowish brown, antenna yellowish, head shiny, dorsal surface dull, nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and trapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins straight and strongly convergent anteriorly,

anterior angles broadly rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed, lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface flat, finely and densely punctate, glabrous, behind anterior margin with a weak median longitudinal carina and with a few fine erect setae; frontoclypeal suture finely incised, not elevated and weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye wide, nearly flat, twice as wide as long; ocular canthus long and moderately wide (one third of ocular diameter), finely and densely punctate, with a single terminal seta. Frons with fine, dense punctures and a few erect setae beside each eye. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.75. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club in both sexes with four antennomeres and straight, in male slightly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest just before base, lateral margins in basal half subparallel, weakly convex in anterior half and evenly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and moderately acute, posterior angles blunt, anterior margin almost straight, with a fine and complete marginal line, base without marginal line; surface densely and finely punctate, punctures with very minute setae, otherwise glabrous; lateral margin densely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide triangular, moderately rounded at apex, with fine, evenly dense punctures and very minute setae.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and moderately densely punctate, intervals flat, with fine and evenly dense punctures, except very minute setae in punctures only a few short setae on odd intervals; epipleural edge robust, ending at strongly curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border of elytra with a fine rim of microtrichomes (100x).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and densely punctate, metepisternum impunctate posteriorly, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short or very minute setae; metacoxa glabrous, with a few single setae laterally; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, the two basal sternites with dense setae, each sternite with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a robust seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae 1.5 times as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.7. Pygidium weakly convex and dull, finely and densely punctate, with a narrow, smooth midline, glabrous except a few longer setae along apical margin.

Legs wide and moderately long, femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Metafemur shiny, behind the posterior longitudinal row of setae punctures finer and slightly denser, anterior margin acute, without serrated line behind anterior edge, posterior margin smooth ventrally, moderately widened, posterior margin finely serrate over its entire length dorsal-

ly, with just a few short setae basally. Metatibia wide and flattened, short, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.64, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group just before middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, with a few short and robust single spines basally; lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, finely and sparsely punctate on basal half, glabrous; ventral margin finely serrate, with four robust equidistant setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, weakly concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally smooth and glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, robustly densely setose ventrally; metatarsomeres glabrous ventrally, with a strongly serrated ridge and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 5M–O. Habitus: Fig. 14I.

Remarks. The syntypes of *N. bombycina*, *N. sericata* and *N. quadriflabellata* are in the habitus (even in female specimens) and the shape of the male genitalia virtually identical, being the only *Sericini* species in Indian subcontinent possessing a carinate labroclypeus and an antenna composed of four antennomeres. One male of the syntype series of *N. quadriflabellata* belongs to *M. cardoni* (Brenske), which was obviously incorrectly labelled as a syntype. From the description of the latter the identity of the species is sufficiently clear, therefore we did not designate a lectotype.

The species resembles without doubt the species of the *Maladera* (*Cephaloserica*) group, however, it has to be taken into consideration that their similarities in the shape of the labroclypeus and the legs might be due to convergence. Hopefully, future molecular evidence will bring insight into the relationships of this enigmatic species.

Neoserica sexfoliata Moser, 1915

(Figs 5G–I, 17B)

Neoserica sexfoliata Moser, 1915b: 166.

Type material examined. Syntype: 1 ♂ "Wadduwa Ceylon 2nd trim 89 I. Z. Kannegetieri/ *Neoserica sexfoliata* Type Mos." (ZMHIB).

Additional material examined. 1 ex. (♂) "Ceylon, Marwila 50 km N Colombo P. Kandulawa, 1969" (ZFMK), 3 ex. "S-India, Tamil Nadu, boscaplia c/o confine N della Peryar Nat. Reserve 24.X.1997, alle luci-legit A. Sforzi & Bartolozzi (num. Mag. 2091)" (MZUF), 1 ex. "Colombo off light Ceylon 17 XI–24/ Ceylon B.M. 1929–370" (BMNH), 5 ex. "Ceylon, W. Prov. Colombo, Colpetty, 5–13.1.62 Loc. 3 At light / Lund University Ceylon Ex-

pedition Brinck-Andersen-Cederholm" (MZLU), 1 ex. "Ceylon: Rat. Dist. Uggalkatota 10–14-X–1970, 500" O. S. Flint, Jr. (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka Amp. Dist. Ekgal Aru 90m Circuit Bungalow 11–14 Sept. 1977/ Collected by KV Krombein PB Karunaratne T Wijesinhe M Jayaweera" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Jaf. Dist. Chundikkulam Sanct. Black light, 25 feet 7 November 1976/ Collected by: G. F. Hevel R. E. Dietz IV, S. Karunaratne D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Man. Dist. Olaihoduvai, 10mi NW of Mannar, 0–50 feet black light, 4–5 November 1976/ Collected by: G. F. Hevel R. E. Dietz IV, S. Karunaratne D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM).

Redescription of syntype. Length: 7.5 mm, length of elytra: 5.1 mm, width: 5.0 mm. Body oval, dark reddish brown, antenna yellowish brown, labroclypeus shiny, dorsal surface dull, except dense pilosity on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins convex and strongly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles including anterior margin broadly rounded, not sinuate medially, all margins strongly reflexed, lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a very indistinct angle; surface flat, finely and densely punctate, with numerous coarse punctures each bearing an erect seta; frontoclypeal suture finely incised, not elevated and weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye wide, nearly flat, three times as wide as long; ocular canthus long and wide (one third of ocular diameter), coarsely and densely punctate, with a single terminal seta. Frons dull, with fine, moderately dense punctures and a few erect setae behind the frontoclypeal suture. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.57. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club in male with six antennomeres and straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum transverse, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half almost straight and slightly convergent anteriorly, weakly convex in anterior half and evenly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and acute, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin almost straight, with fine and complete marginal line, base without marginal line; surface densely and finely punctate, punctures with very minute setae, otherwise glabrous; lateral and anterior margin densely setose; hypomeron carinate, slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, at apex moderately pointed, with fine, evenly dense punctures and minute setae.

Elytra widest just behind middle, striae finely impressed, finely and moderately densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine and evenly dense punctures, except very minute setae in punctures only a few short setae on

lateral odd intervals; epipleural edge robust, ending at strongly curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border of elytra with a fine rim of microtrichomes (100x).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and densely punctate, metepisternum impunctate posteriorly, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short or very minute setae; metacoxa glabrous, with a few single setae laterally; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, the two basal sternites with dense setae, each sternite with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a robust seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae 1.5 times as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/ 1.8. Pygidium strongly convex at apex and dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, glabrous except a few longer setae along apical margin.

Legs wide and moderately long; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Metafemur dull, punctures finer and slightly denser behind the posterior longitudinal row of setae, anterior margin acute, without serrated line behind anterior edge, posterior margin smooth and strongly widened at apex ventrally, finely serrate over its entire length dorsally, with just a few short setae basally. Metatibia wide and flattened, short, widest at middle, ratio of width/ length: 1/ 2.5, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at first third, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, with a few short and robust single spines basally; lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, finely and sparsely punctate, glabrous, smooth along the middle; ventral margin finely serrate, with four robust equidistant setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, weakly concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally smooth and glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, robustly densely setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and as long as the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 5G–I.

Variation. Length: 7.1–8.5 mm, length of elytra: 4.5–5.2 mm, width: 4.2–5.0 mm. Female: Eyes slightly smaller, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.52, antennal club with five antennomeres and straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined, first joint of club half as long as the club.

Distribution. Endemic to Southern Indian and Sri Lanka (Fig. 17B).

***Neoserica* (s. l.) *kalaarensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 5J–L, 17B)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Kal Aar Ceylon IX/14/ Ceylon C.F.S. Baker 1914–448/651 Sericini Asia spec.” (BMNH). Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “Ceylon: Rat. Dist. Uggalkatota 10–14–X–1970, 500” O. S. Flint, Jr.” (USNM).

Description. Length: 5.4 mm, length of elytra: 3.8 mm, width: 3.3 mm. Body oval, light reddish brown, antenna yellowish brown, dorsal completely shiny, except a few setae on head nearly glabrous.

Labrochypeus moderately wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins convex and moderately convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin slightly sinuate medially, all margins weakly reflexed, lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface weakly convex medially, finely and densely punctate, with numerous coarse punctures each bearing an erect seta; frontoclypeal suture finely incised, not elevated and weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye wide, nearly flat, three times as wide as long; ocular canthus long and wide (one third of ocular diameter), finely and densely punctate, with a single terminal seta. Frons with fine, moderately dense punctures, with a few erect setae beside eyes. Eyes large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.68. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with five antennomeres and straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half almost straight and moderately convergent anteriorly, weakly convex in anterior half and evenly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and moderately acute, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin almost straight, with a robust and complete marginal line, base without marginal line; surface densely and finely punctate, punctures without setae; lateral and lateral anterior margin sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, moderately pointed at apex, with fine, dense punctures, glabrous.

Elytra widest just behind middle, striae weakly impressed, finely and moderately densely punctate, intervals flat, with fine and evenly sparse punctures, glabrous, except a few short setae on lateral intervals; epipleural edge robust, ending at strongly curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border of elytra with a fine rim of microtrichomes (100x).

Ventral surface in major part dull, some parts shiny, coarsely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short or very minute setae; metacoxa glabrous, with a few long setae laterally; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, with a transverse row

of coarse punctures each bearing a robust seta, row of punctures on the first visible basal sternite fused to a robust transverse setae-bearing carina, fine punctation before the carina very dense but without setae. Mesosternum between mesocoxae 1.5 times as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.8. Pygidium strongly convex and shiny, coarsely and irregularly densely punctate, without smooth midline, glabrous except a few longer setae along apical margin.

Legs wide and moderately long; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Metafemur shiny, punctures finer and slightly denser behind the posterior longitudinal row of setae, anterior margin acute, without serrated line behind anterior edge, posterior margin smooth and strongly widened ventrally, posterior margin dorsally finely serrate over its entire length, with just a few short setae basally. Metatibia wide and flattened, short, widest at apical second third of metatibial length, ratio of width/length: 1/2.8, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at first third, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, basally with a few short and robust single spines, lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, finely, superficially and sparsely punctate, glabrous, widely smooth along the middle; ventral margin finely serrate, with four robust equidistant setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, weakly concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally smooth and glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, robustly densely setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex. Aedeagus: Fig. 5J–L.

Variation. Length: 5.1–5.9 mm, length of elytra: 3.6–4.2 mm, width: 3.0–3.6 mm. Female: Eyes as large as in male, antennal club with five antennomeres and straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined, first joint of club one third as long as the club.

Diagnosis. The new species resembles in external morphology *Neoserica quadrilamellata* (Brenske, 1896) from India, but it differs clearly from the latter in the shape of the aedeagus (a lateral process (right side) is lacking at the apex of the phallobase (Fig. 5J–L); the genitalia of *N. quadrilamellata* will be illustrated in the Monograph on the Indian fauna being in preparation).

Etymology. The new species is named after its type locality ‘Kal Aar’ (adjective in the nominative singular).

Maladera Mulsant & Rey, 1871

Maladera Mulsant & Rey, 1871: 596, 599 (Type species by monotypy: *Melolontha holosericea* Scopoli, 1772).

Aserica Lewis, 1895: 394 (Type species by original designation: *Serica japonica* Lewis, 1895 (nec Motschulsky, 1860): *Autoserica secreta* Brenske, 1897; Arrow 1946).

Autoserica auctorum (nec Brenske, 1897); see Ahrens 2004.

Key to species groups of *Maladera* (♂♂)

- 1 Parameres fused with each other or completely reduced while fusing with the aedeagus. *Maladera fistulosa* group
- 1 Parameres normally developed, not fused with each other nor with the aedeagus. 2
- 2 Parameres symmetrical. *Maladera setosa* group
- 2 Parameres asymmetrical. 3
- 3 Aedeagus with long, tubuliform phallobasis. Labro-clypeus anteriorly longitudinally elevated or carinate. *Maladera* (subgenus *Cephaloserica*)
- 3' Aedeagus without long, tubuliform phallobasis. Labro-clypeus anteriorly convex (but not longitudinally) elevated or flat, never carinate. 4
- 4 Metafemur with a continuously serrated line adjacent to anterior margin. *Maladera lugubris* group
- 4' Metafemur without a continuously serrated line adjacent to anterior margin. 5
- 5 Basal operculum of aedeagus almost half as long as the phallobasis. Left and right paramere overall very dissimilar in shape. *Maladera* (subgenus *Hemiserica*)
- 5' Basal operculum of aedeagus at maximum a third of length of the phallobasis. Left and right paramere not symmetrical but distal portion rather similar in shape. 6
- 6 Each paramere with a large basal lobe directed basally being distinctly shorter than the respective paramere. *Maladera madurensis* group
- 6' Right paramere only with a long filiform basal lobe, which is distally directed and as long as the right paramere. *Maladera detera* group

Maladera lugubris group

Key to species (♂♂)

- 1 Posterior dorsal margin of metafemur at base convexly extended beyond the ventral margin. Dorsomedian incision of aedeagus sharp and deep. *M. calcarata* (Brenske)

- 1' Posterior dorsal margin of metafemur at base not extended beyond ventral margin. Dorsomedian incision of aedeagus shallow and concave. 2
- 2 Basal lobe of right paramere very short and immotile. 3
- 2' Basal lobe of right paramere as long as paramere and motile. 4
- 3 Basal group of metatibial spines positioned at the anterior third of metatibial length. Antennal club slightly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Left paramere tooth-like extended externally at middle. *M. inga* sp. n.
- 3' Basal group of metatibial spines positioned at middle of metatibial length. Antennal club slightly as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Left paramere externally not extended at middle. *M. rotundata* (Walker)
- 4 Parameres distinctly widened at apex; motile dorsal lobe in right paramere circular in cross section and almost straight in apical half. *M. brevitella* sp. n.
- 4' Parameres not widened at apex; motile dorsal lobe in right paramere dorsoventrally flattened and curved over all of its length. *M. brevitata* (Brenske)

Maladera calcarata (Brenske, 1898) comb. n.

(Figs 5P–R, 15A, 17D)

Autoserica calcarata Brenske, 1898: 266; Arrow 1916: 431.

Type material. Lectotype: ♂ "24886/ Ceylon Hoffmstr./ *Autoserica calcarata* Brsk. [hand written Brsk.] (ZMHb).

Additional material examined. 2 ex. "Ceylon Uva Inginiyagala 31.VIII.53 F. Keiser" (NHMB), 2 ex. (♂, ♀) "Ceylon, E. Prov. Inginiyagala 8–9.III.62 Loc. 126/ Lund University Ceylon Expedition 1962 Brinck-Anderson-Cederholm" (MZLU), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Man Dist. 0, 5mi N. E. Kokmottu Wilpattu Nat'l Park 15–16Feb. 1979 malaise trap/ K. V. Krombein T. Wijesinha S. Siriwardane T. Gunawardane" (USNM), 2 ex. "Sri Lanka: Mate. Dist. Sigitriya blacklight trap 12–IX–1975/ collected by D. M. Davies S. Karunaratne D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 2 ex. "Sri Lanka: Rat. Dist. Uda Walawe 300 ft. 1.VIII.1973 Ginter Ekis/ Collected at black light" (USNM), 2 ex. "Ceylon: Anu. Dist. Irrigation Bungalow Padaviya 180 ft. 27 Feb.–9 Mar. 1970 Davis & Rowe" (USNM), 2 ex. "Sri Lanka: Mon. Dist., Angunakolapelessa 100mtrs, 21–23 January 1979 at blacklight/ K. V. Krombein T. Wijesinha S. Siriwardane T. Gunawardane" (USNM), 4 ex. "Ceylon: Ham. Dist. Palatupana, 10° 22–25–X–1970 O. S. Flint, Jr." (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Ham. Dist., Palatupana, WL-NPS Bungalow, 18–21 January 1979 blacklight/ K. V. Krombein T. Wijesinha S. Siriwardane M. Jayaweera" (USNM), 2 ex. "Ceylon: Rat. Dist. Panamure, 500'



15–21–X–1970 O. S. Flint, Jr.” (USNM), 6 ex. “Ceylon: Rat. Dist. Uggalkalota, 10–14–X–70 500’ O. S. Flint, Jr.” (USNM), 10 ex. “Sri Lanka: Amp. Dist., Ekga Aru 90m Circuit Bungalow 11–14 Sept. 1977/K. V. Krombein PB. Karunaratne T. Wijesinh M. Jayaweera” (USNM), 7 ex. “Sri Lanka: Amp. Dist., 140m Ekga Aru Sact. Jungle 11–15 Sept. 1977/ Collected by K. V. Krombein PB. Karunaratne T. Wijesinh M. Jayaweera” (USNM), 1 ex. “Sri Lanka: Bad. Dist. Hasalaka 200 feet 15 VIII 1973 Ginter Ekis” (USNM), 2 ex. “Ceylon: Kan. Dist. Mahiyangana 30 Mar–9 Apr 1971 P. & P. Spangler/ Blacklight at Hasalaka Irrigation Bungalow” (USNM), 1 ex. “Sri Lanka: Mate. Dist. Sigiriya, 800 feet black light 13–14 November 1976/ Collected by G. F. Hevel R. E. Dietz IV S. Karunaratne D. W. Balasooriya” (USNM), 1 ex. “Sri Lanka: Amp. Dist. Inginiyagala, 250 ft black light 21–24 November 1976/ Collected by G. F. Hevel R. E. Dietz IV S. Karunaratne D. W. Balasooriya” (USNM), 1 ex. “Sri Lanka: Mon. Dist., Inginiyagala, Safari Inn, 10–12 Mar. 1979 blacklight/ K. V. Krombein, T. Wijesinh, S. Siriwardne, M. Jayaweera” (USNM), 1 ex. “Sri Lanka: Amp. Dist. Inginiyagala black light trap 7–8–IX–1975/ Collected by D. M. Davies S. Karunaratne D. W. Balasooriya” (USNM), 1 ex. “Sri Lanka: Bad. Dist. Koslanda, Diyulam Falls 19–III–1973, 3000 ft. Baumann & Cross” (USNM), 1 ex. “Sri Lanka: Rat. Dist. Embilipitiya black light trap 17–20 June 1978/ K. V. Krombein T. Wijesinh L. Jayawickrema V. Kulasekare” (USNM), 1 ex. “Sri Lanka: Bad. Dist. 5 miE Mahiyangana Hasalaka, 200 feet 16 November 1974/ collected at black light/ Collectors: C. Gans, P. Fernando, S. Farook” (USNM).

Redescription. Length: 8.8 mm, length of elytra: 6.7 mm, width: 5.7 mm. Body oval, black, sometimes partly dark brown or with dull greenish shine, antenna yellow, labroclypeus moderately shiny, dorsal surface dull, glabrous except for a few small setae on head and pronotal and elytral margins.

Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins convex and strongly convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin distinctly and narrowly sinuate medially; surface weakly convex anteriorly, shiny, finely and very densely punctate, distance between punctures smaller than their diameter, partly fusing with each other, behind anterior margin with a few erect setae; frontoclypeal suture feebly incised and weakly curved; smooth area anterior to eye approximately three times as wide as long, ocular canthus moderately long and moderately wide, very finely and scarcely punctate, with a single long terminal seta. Frons dull, with fine, dense punctures, glabrous except for two to three single setae beside eyes, punctures partly with minute setae. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.67.

Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, as long as remaining antennomeres combined (♂). Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins almost straight and evenly narrowed to anterior third, anteriorly convex and more strongly narrowed, anterior angles moderately produced and sharp, anterior margin weakly produced medially, anterior marginal line robust and complete, posterior angles blunt, surface densely and finely punctate, glabrous, punctures with microscopic setae; anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate but not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine and dense punctures each bearing a very minute seta, midline not smooth.

Elytra short oval, widest at middle, striae weakly impressed, finely and sparsely punctate, intervals flat, with fine, sparse punctures, glabrous, punctures with minute setae, odd intervals with a few short, erect setae, humerus close to epipleural edge with a single long seta; epipleural edge robust, ending at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border narrowly membranous, covered with very short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, sparsely setose, thorax and metacoxa with large and moderately dense punctures; metacoxa glabrous except for numerous long setae laterally; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, some punctures with short or minute setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, penultimate sternite apically with a very short and shiny, smooth, chitinous border. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semi-circular ridge bearing single, long setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/2.0. Median apophysis of metacoxa nearly glabrous. Pygidium weakly convex, dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, glabrous except a few short setae beside apical margin.

Legs wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur wide, dull, anterior edge acute, with a very closely adjacent and continuously serrated line, anterior longitudinal row of setae present, posterior longitudinal row of setae reduced to eight setae, surface very sparsely and finely punctate, posterior ventral margin almost straight, strongly widened in apical half and not serrate apically, not serrated dorsally, but at base convexly extended beyond the ventral margin, glabrous. Metatibia wide and short, widest at middle, ratio width/ length: 1/2.3, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one at middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with three to four single spines along a partly interrupted longitudinal serrated line; lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, with sparse, large but superficial punctures, on apical quarter along the middle smooth, punct-

tures partly with minute setae; ventral margin with five robust spines; medial face impunctate, apex shallowly concave interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with sparse, short setae ventrally; metatarsomeres glabrous ventrally, with a strongly serrated longitudinal ridge and a strong and smooth carina beside it, first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly shorter than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 5P-R. Habitus: Fig. 15A.

Variation. Length: 8.8–9.7 mm, length of clytra: 6.7–7.2 mm, width: 5.7–6.0 mm. Female: antennal club distinctly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined.

Remarks. We have found a pin of a destroyed syntype specimen in the ZMHB collection labelled as follows: "Ceylon Donk / *calcarata* Type Brsk. / coll. Brenske/ Type zersort [latter label handwritten Frey]" (ZMHB). This may have brought Frey (1972) to his neotype designation of this species. However, this designation was incorrect as other syntypes were present in Brenske's collection.

***Maladera breviata* (Brenske, 1898) comb. n.**

(Figs 6A–C, 17C)

Autoserica breviata Brenske, 1898: 265

Serica atrata Burmeister, 1855 (nec Reiche 1847): 167.

Autoserica atrata (Burmeister, 1855): Brenske 1898: 263.

Autoserica atrata Dalla Torre, 1912: 20, **syn. n.**

Omalothea immutabilis: Blanchard 1850 [nec Schoenherr, 1817]: 77.

Type material examined. Syntype (*breviata*): 1 ♂ "nov. spec. Tranqueb. Western/ 24855/ *Autoserica breviata* Type Brsk." (ZMHB), 1 ♂ "Tranqueb. Western/ *atrata* Burm. [hand written Moser]" (ZMHB). Syntype (*atrata*): 1 ♂ "Nelgheries coll. Schaum/ *atrata* Burm. [hand written Brenske]/ Coll. Brenske" (ZMHB).

Additional material examined. India: 1 ex. (♀) "*O. immutabilis* Schoenh. Indes orient." (MNHN), 1 ex. "Shembaganur Süd India" (ZMHB), 1 ex. "Shembaganur Madura Sd. Ind." (ZMHB), 3 ex. "Neel Gherries v. Theylinggen Mus. Drews" (ZMUC), 1 ex. (♂) "Ceylonia Mus. Drews" (ZMUC), 1 ex. "Neel Gherries Rieb/ Mus. Hauschild 12–9–1914" (ZMUC), 1 ex. "Neel Gherries/ Mus. Hauschild 12–9–1914" (ZMUC), 1 ex. "Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. Inde/ Malabar/ R. Ley coll. Le Mout vendit" (ISNB). **Sri Lanka:** 1 ex. "Ceylon/ Mus. Hauschild 12–9–1914" (ZMUC), 5 ex. "Ceylon Marawila 50 km N. Colombo P. Kandulawa, 1970" (CF), 4 ex. "Galle, 1971 Ceylon P. Kandulawa" (CF), 1 ex. "Ceylon, Galle 1. 1971 leg. B. Frey" (CF), 1 ex. (♂) "Ceylon C.P. Peradeniya Ex-

per. Stat. 15.VI.53 F. Keiser" (NHMB), 2 ex. "Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. Ceylon/ Pavakpitiya/ J.J. Gillet det., vend./ *Autoserica rotundata* Walk." (ISNB), 1 ex. "Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. Ceylon/ Ceylon/ Talgaswella (Bagnion)/ J.J. Gillet det., vend." (ISNB), 2 ex. "Puwakpitiya Ceylon Hiver 1906–7 E. Bagnion" (MNHN), 1 ex. "India: Pondicherry Karalkal, XI.1987 T.R.S. Nathan" (CMNC), 1 ex. "Ceylon, W. Prov. Yakkala, 18 mls NE Colombo, 1–14.III.62 At light Loc. 10/ Lund University Ceylon Expedition Brinck–Andersen–Cederholm" (MZLU), 1 ex. "Ceylon, W. Prov. Yakkala, 18 mls NE Colombo, 14–31.I.62 At light Loc. 10/ Lund University Ceylon Expedition Brinck–Andersen–Cederholm" (MZLU), 1 ex. "Ceylon, W. Prov. Yakkala, 18 mls NE Colombo, 15–26.II.62 At light Loc. 10/ Lund University Ceylon Expedition Brinck–Andersen–Cederholm" (MZLU), 1 ex. "Ceylon, W. Prov. Colombo, Colpetty, 12.1.62 Loc. 2/ Lund University Ceylon Expedition Brinck–Andersen–Cederholm" (MZLU), 1 ex. "Ceylon Yakkala 18 mls NE Colombo 8.ix.61 Locall/ leg. A. Pecra" (MZLU), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Mata Dist. Deniyaya, near 1000 ft., 19 Oct. 1976 black light/ Collected by: G.F. Hevel R.E. Dietz IV S. Karunaratne D.W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Anu Dist. Hunuwilagama, near Wilpattu, 200 feet black light 28 Oct–3 Nov 1976/ Collected by: G.F. Hevel R.E. Dietz IV S. Karunaratne D.W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 2 ex. "Sri Lanka: Kan Dist. Peradeniya, Hantana Hill 29–III–1973, 2000 ft. Baumann & Cross" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Kan Dist. Peradeniya, Hantana Hill, 2000 ft. 28–29–III–1973 Baumann & Cross" (USNM), 3 ex. "Ceylon: Kan. Dist. Kandy 1800 ft. Peak View Motel 7–14 Jan. 1970 Davis & Rowe" (USNM), 2 ex. "Ceylon: Kan. Dist. Kandy 1800 ft. Peak View Motel 15–24 Jan. 1970 Davis & Rowe" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Kan. Dist. Kandy 23 November 1974/ Collectors: C. Gans P. Fernando S. Farock" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Man. Dist. Pesalai, 18–IX–1979 In Malaise trap/ M. Kosztarab T. Wijesinhe L. Jayawickrema" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Man. Dist. Kondachchi, Vijaya Dev 19–20–IX–1979 Collected at light/ T. Wijesinhe L. Jayawickrema R. Subasinh" (USNM), 2 ex. "Sri Lanka: Col. Dist. Colombo 0–50 feet elevation 1 October 1976/ Collected by: G.F. Hevel R.E. Dietz IV" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Man. Dist. Kondachchi, Ma Villa 15–IX–1979/ T. Wijesinhe L. Jayawickrema R. Subasinh" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Kan. Dist. Udawattakele Sanct. Elevation 1800 ft. 23–25–IX–1980/ K. V. Krombein P. B. Karunaratne M. Jayawickrema V. Gunawardene P. Liyanage" (USNM), 3 ex. "Sri Lanka: Col. Dist. Labugama 400 feet 24 VIII 1973 Ginter Ekis/ Collected at black light" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Col. Dist. Labugama Reservoir Jungle, 13–14–X–1973/ K. V. Krombein P. B. Karunaratne P. Fernando J. Ferdinando" (USNM), 2 ex. "Sri Lanka: Col. Dist. Labugama Reservoir, 400 ft. elevation 2–3 October 1976/ G.F. Hevel R.E. Dietz IV P. B. & S. Karunaratne

D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 4 ex. "Sri Lanka: Col. Dist. Colombo, sea level 11 VIII 1973 Ginter Ekis" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Rat. Dist. Gilimale Lumber Mill, 7 VI-11 1973 115 feet Ginter Ekis" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Rat. Dist. Gilimale Indurawa Jungle 5-7 February 1977/ K. V. Krombein P. Fernando D. W. Balasooriya V. Gunawaradene" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Kur. Dist. Kurunegala Bathalagoda Tank 25 January 1975 blacklight/ K. V. Krombein P. B. Karunaratne P. Fernando N. V. T. A. Weragoda" (USNM), 5 ex. "Sri Lanka: Mata Dist. Deniyaya, near 1000 ft., 19 Oct. 1976 black light/ Collected by: G. F. Hevel R. E. Dietz IV S. Karunaratne D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM).

Doubtful determination (♀♀): 1 ♀ "Sri Lanka: Kal. Dist. Agalawatta black light 13-14 October 1976/ G. F. Hevel R. E. Dietz IV P. B. & S. Karunaratne D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 1 ♀ "Sri Lanka: Col. Dist. Hanwella Resthouse 200ft, black light 2 October 1976/ G. F. Hevel R. E. Dietz IV P. B. & S. Karunaratne D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 1 ♀ "Sri Lanka: Rat. Dist. Belihulova Resthouse, 9-10-IV-1978 at blacklight/ Collectors: M. D. Hubbard T. Wijesinha" (USNM), 1 ♀ "Sri Lanka: Anu. Dist. Hunuwilagama, near Wilpattu, 200 feet black light 28 Oct-3 Nov 1976/ G. F. Hevel R. E. Dietz IV P. B. & S. Karunaratne D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 1 ♀ "Ceylon: Kan. Dist. 5mi NW Mahiyangana 30 Mar-9 Apr 1971 P. & P. Spangler/ Blacklight at Hasekala Irrigation Bungalow" (USNM).

Redescription. Length: 7.7 mm, length of elytra: 5.6 mm, width: 5.0 mm. Body oval, black, sometimes partly dark brown or with dull greenish shine, antenna yellow, labroclypeus moderately shiny, dorsal surface dull, glabrous except for a few small setae on head and lateral margins of pronotum and elytra.

Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and strongly convergent to moderately rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing a blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin distinctly and narrowly sinuate medially; surface flat, moderately shiny, coarsely and very densely punctate, distance between punctures smaller than their diameter, partly fusing with each other, behind anterior margin with a few erect setae; frontoclypeal suture feebly incised and weakly curved; smooth area anterior to eye approximately twice as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and moderately wide, very finely and scarcely punctate, with a long single terminal seta. Frons dull, with fine, dense punctures, glabrous except for two to three single setae beside eyes, punctures partly with minute setae. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.64. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with three antennomeres, slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and evenly narrowed to anterior angles, anterior angles moderately produced and sharp, anterior margin weakly produced medially, anterior marginal line narrow but complete, posterior angles blunt; surface densely and finely punctate, glabrous, punctures with microscopic setae only; anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate but not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine and dense punctures each bearing a very minute seta, basal midline smooth.

Elytra short oval, widest at middle, striae weakly impressed, finely and sparsely punctate, intervals flat, with fine, moderately dense punctures, glabrous, punctures with minute setae only, near humerus close to epipleural edge with a single long seta; epipleural edge robust, ending at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical elytral border chitinous, covered with very short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, sparsely setose, thorax and metacoxa with large and moderately dense punctures; metacoxa glabrous except for numerous long setae laterally, abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, some punctures with very short or minute setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny, smooth chitinous border of about a quarter of sternite length. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semi-circular ridge bearing single, long setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.78. Median apophysis of metacoxa nearly glabrous. Pygidium weakly convex, dull, finely and moderately densely punctate including midline, glabrous except a few short setae beside apical margin.

Legs moderately wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur wide, dull, anterior edge acute, with a very closely adjacent, continuously serrated line, anterior longitudinal row of setae present, posterior longitudinal row of setae not reduced, surface very sparsely and superficially punctate, more densely punctate behind posterior longitudinal row of setae, posterior ventral margin feebly concave medially, strongly widened in apical half and not serrate apically, posterior dorsal margin not serrated, glabrous. Metatibia wide and short, widest at middle, ratio width/length: 1/2.4, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly before middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with three to four single spines along a partly interrupted longitudinal serrated line; lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, with sparse, fine punctures, along the middle smooth, punctures partly with minute setae; ventral margin with three strong spines with the apical one being more distant from the other two; medial face impunctate, apex shallowly concave interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tar-

someres impunctate dorsally, with sparse, short setae ventrally; metatarsomeres glabrous ventrally, with a strongly serrated longitudinal ridge and a strong and smooth carina beside it, first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and as long as the dorsal tibial spur. Prothibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 6A–C.

Variation. Length: 7.7–8.4 mm, length of elytra: 5.6–6.4 mm, width: 5.0–5.8 mm. Female: antennal club distinctly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined, pygidium flat before apex, medially impunctate and partly without dull toment and shiny; pronotum slightly narrower.

Remarks. The species was misinterpreted by Frey (1972: 208, Figure 3); he did not study the syntypes of the collection Westermann at the ZMHB using genital morphology. The species differs from *M. fumosa* (Brenske, 1898) by its wider metatibia and the length of its longitudinal serrated line (see Ahrens 2004).

Maladera brevitella sp. n.

(Figs 6D–F, 17B)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ "Bolawatte Ceylonm 1972 leg. Kandulawa/ Autoserica proxima Burm. [hand written G. Frey]" (CF). Paratypes: **Sri Lanka.** 1 ♂ "Kandy, Ceylon Kandulawa, 1972/ Autoserica proxima Bur. det G. Frey, 1972" (CF), 1 ♂ "Ceylon: Padukka 43 km E Colombo 28.II–2.III.1971/ J. & M. Sedlacek Bishop Museum" (BPBM), 1 ♂ "Colombo, Ceylon 1.II.58 leg. G. Frey/ cum Type comparaturo/ Autoserica proxima Bur. det G. Frey, 1972" (CF), 1 ♂, 5 ♀♀ "Ceylon: Kan. Dist. Hasalaka, 500' 22–25–XI–1970 O. S. Flint, Jr." (USNM), 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ "Ceylon: Kan. Dist. Laksapana, 1200' 23–29–IX–1970 O. S. Flint, Jr." (USNM), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ "Ceylon: Kan. Dist. Kandy 1–15 March 1971 Piyadase & Somapala" (USNM), 1 ♀ "Sri Lanka: Kan. Dist. Peradeniya Hantana Hill 29–III–1973, 2000 ft. Baumann & Cross" (USNM), 1 ♀ "Sri Lanka: Rat. Dist. Kalu Ganga Induruwa Jungle 23–III–1973, 1000 ft. Baumann & Cross" (USNM), 1 ♂ "Ceylon: Rat. Dist. Uggakaltota 350 ft. Irrigation Bungalow 31 Jan–8 Feb. 1970 Davis & Rowe" (USNM), 1 ♂ "Ceylon: Anu. Dist. Irrigation Bungalow Padaviya 180 ft. 27 Feb.–9 Mar. 1970 Davis & Rowe" (USNM), 1 ♂ "Sri Lanka: Colombo Dist. Labugama Reservoir 7 Aug. 1975 Peyton & Huang" (USNM), 1 ♀ "Sri Lanka: N. E. Dist. Hakgala Botanic Garden, 23–25 Feb 1977/ K. V. Krombein P. B. Karunaratne P. Fernando D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 1 ♂ "Sri Lanka: N. E. Dist. Hakgala Botanic Garden, 23–25 Feb 1977 blacklight,

165mtrs/ K. V. Krombein P. B. Karunaratne P. Fernando D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 1 ♂ "Sri Lanka, Colombo Dist. Labugama Reservoir 7 Aug. 1975 Peyton & Huang" (USNM), 11 ♂♂ "Sri Lanka: Tri. Dist. Tricomalee China Bay 0–30m 8–11–X–1977/ K. V. Krombein P. B. Karunaratne P. Fernando T. Wijesinhe M. Jayaweera/ Collected in Malaise Trap" (USNM), 1 ♀ "Sri Lanka: Tri. Dist. Tricomalee, China Bay Ridge Bungalow 0–100", 16–17–V–1976 Light trap/ Collected by K. V. Krombein P. B. Karunaratne S. Karunaratne D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 1 ♀ "Sri Lanka: Tri. Dist. China Bay 0–100 feet elev. 27–31 January 1977/ K. V. Krombein P. Fernando D. W. Balasooriya/ Collected under rock" (USNM), 1 ♀ "Sri Lanka: Tri. Dist. Tricomalee, China Bay 0–30m. 8–11–x–1977/ K. V. Krombein P. B. Karunaratne P. Fernando M. Jayaweera" (USNM), 1 ♀ "Sri Lanka: Bad. Dist. Hasalaka 200 feet 15 VIII 1973 Ginter Ekis/ Collected at light" (USNM), 1 ♀ "Sri Lanka: Pol. Dist. Polounaruwa 6 May 1974 Gans & Prasanna" (USNM), 1 ♀ "Sri Lanka: Mate. Dist. Elkaduwa, Hunas Falls 5–IV–1973, 3000 feet Baumann & Cross At black light" (USNM), 1 ♂ "Sri Lanka W. Prov. Bentota Ganga Alutgama 0–3m leg. Probst 20–31.10.1984" (CP). **India.** 11 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ "S India, Tamil Nadu, ix.2002 Chennai env. Manapakkam, (Madras) S. Saluk leg." (CP), 1 ♂ "S India, Tamil Nadu, 1 xii.2002 Chennai env. Manapakkam, (Madras) S. Saluk leg." (CP), 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ "S India, Tamil Nadu, 8–13.x.2002 Chennai env. Manapakkam, (Madras) S. Saluk leg." (CP), 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ "S India, Tamil Nadu, 10–30.viii.2002 Chennai env. Manapakkam, (Madras) S. Saluk leg." (CP), 1 ♂ "S India, Tamil Nadu, ix.2002 Chennai env. Manapakkam, (Madras) S. Saluk leg." (CP), 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ "S India, Tamil Nadu, 10–12.xi.2002 Chennai env. Manapakkam, (Madras) S. Saluk leg." (CP), 3 ♂♂ "S India, Tamil Nadu, 20.viii.2002 Chennai env. Manapakkam, (Madras) S. Saluk leg." (CP), 3 ♂♂ "S India, Tamil Nadu, 20.x.–6.xi.2002 Chennai env. Manapakkam, (Madras) S. Saluk leg." (CP).

Description. Length: 8.3 mm, length of elytra: 6.2 mm, width: 5.6 mm. Body oval, dark brown or with iridescent or dull greenish shine, antenna yellow, labroclypeus moderately shiny, dorsal surface dull, glabrous except for a few small setae on head and lateral margins of pronotum and elytra.

Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and strongly convergent to moderately rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing a blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin distinctly and narrowly sinuate medially; surface flat, moderately shiny, coarsely and very densely punctate, distance between punctures smaller than their diameter, partly fusing with each other, behind anterior margin with a few erect setae; frontoclypeal suture feebly incised and weak-

ly curved, smooth area anterior to eye approximately twice as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and moderately wide, very finely and scarcely punctate, with a long single terminal seta. Frons dull, with fine, dense punctures, glabrous except for two to three single setae beside eyes, punctures partly with minute setae. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.56. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with three antennomeres, slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and evenly narrowed to anterior angles, anterior angles moderately produced and sharp, anterior margin weakly produced medially, anterior marginal line narrow but complete, posterior angles blunt, surface densely and finely punctate, glabrous, punctures with microscopic setae only; anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate but not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine and dense punctures each bearing a very minute seta, on basal midline smooth.

Elytra short oval, widest at middle, striae weakly impressed, finely and sparsely punctate, intervals flat, with fine, moderately dense punctures, glabrous, punctures with minute setae only, near humerus close to epipleural edge with a single long seta; epipleural edge robust, ending at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical elytral border chitinous, covered with very short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, sparsely setose, thorax and metacoxa with large and moderately dense punctures; metacoxa glabrous except for numerous long setae laterally; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, some punctures with very short or minute setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny, smooth chitinous border of about a quarter of sternite length. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semi-circular ridge bearing single, long setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.89. Median apophysis of metacoxa nearly glabrous. Pygidium weakly convex, dull, finely and moderately densely punctate including midline, glabrous except a few short setae beside apical margin.

Legs moderately wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur wide, dull, anterior edge acute, with a very closely adjacent, continuously serrated line, anterior longitudinal row of setae present, posterior longitudinal row of setae reduced to 7–8 setae, surface very sparsely and superficially punctate, more densely punctate behind posterior longitudinal row of setae, posterior ventral margin feebly concave medially, strongly widened in apical half and not serrate apically, posterior dorsal margin not serrated, glabrous. Metatarsia wide and short, widest at middle, ratio width/length:

1/2.4, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly before middle, apical one at three quarters of metatarsial length, beside dorsal margin basally with three to four single spines along a partly interrupted longitudinal serrated line; lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, with sparse, fine punctures, along the middle smooth, punctures partly with minute setae; ventral margin with three strong spines with the apical one being more distant from the other two, medial face impunctate, apex shallowly concave anteriorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with sparse, short setae ventrally; metatarsomeres glabrous ventrally, with a strongly serrated longitudinal ridge and a strong and smooth carina beside it, first tarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and as long as the dorsal tibial spur. Prothibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 6D–F.

Variation. Length: 8.3–8.6 mm. Female: Antennal club distinctly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined. Pygidium flat before apex, medially impunctate and partly without dull toment and shiny; pronotum slightly narrower.

Diagnosis. *Maladera brevitella* sp. n. is very similar to *M. brevitata* in its external morphology and the genital shape, both differ mainly in the shape of the parameres which are in *M. brevitella* distinctly widened at the apex. The motile dorsal lobe of the right paramere in *M. brevitata* is dorsoventrally flattened and wider, being curved over all of its length, while it is in *M. brevitella* circular in its cross section and almost straight in its apical half (Fig. 6D–F).

Etymology. The name *brevitella* is based on the diminutive Latin form of 'breviata' (adjective in the nominative singular).

Maladera rotundata (Walker, 1859) comb. n.

(Figs 5G–I, 17C)

Sericesthis rotundata Walker, 1859: 55

Autoserica rotundata: Arrow 1916: 431.

Autoserica immunita Brenske, 1898: 267, syn. by Arrow 1916: 431.

Autoserica srilanka Frey, 1974: 354, syn.n.

Type material examined. Syntypes (*rotundata*): 1 ♀ "Ceylon/ 59–106" (BMNH), 1 ♂ "Ceylon/ 64–48/ *Sericesthis rotundata* Walker [a u H] [Type]/Type/ *rotundata*" (BMNH), 1 ♀ "Ceylon/ 62–34" (BMNH). Syntypes (*immunita*): 1 ♂ "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. Ceylan / Ceylan/ Type/ *immunita* m." (ISNB), 1 ♂ "Ceylan/ ♂/ Brenske

1896" (MNHN). Holotype (*srilanka*): ♂ "Hatton Ceylon, 1972 P. Kandulawa/ Type *Autoserica srilanka* G. Frey 1973" (CF). Paratype (*A. srilanka*): 1 ♀ "Bandarawela Ceylon, 1972 P. Kandulawa/ Paratype *Autoserica srilanka* det. G. Frey 1973" (CF). Syntypes (*immunita*): 1 ♂ "Ceylon Heyne/ *immunita* Type Brsk/ Coll. Brenske" (ZMHB), 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ "Ceylon/ *immunita* m/ Coll. Brenske" (ZMHB), 1 ♀ "24893/ Ceylon Nietner/ *immunita* Brenske sec. Autor" (ZMHB), 5 ♀♀ "24893/ Ceylon Nietner" (ZMHB), 2 ♂♂ "Ceylan/ *immunita* Type Brsk/ ♂/ Museum Paris Ex Coll. R. Oberthur/ Type" (MNHN), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ "Ceylon/ ex. Museo Mniszeck/ ♀/ E. Brenske 1896/ Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthur" (MNHN), 1 ♀ "Ceylan/ ♂/ Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthur" (MNHN), 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ "Ceylon ex. Museo H.W. Bates 1892/ Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthur" (MNHN), 1 ♂ "Ceylon Donk/ *Serica immunita* Brsk. [handwritten Brenske]/ Ceylon G. Lewis 1910-320." (BMNH), 1 ♀ "Ceylon/ *immunita* type Brsk/ Coll. Kraatz/ *Autoserica immunita* Brsk/ Moser det." (DEIC), 1 ♀ "Ceylon/ *immunita* type Brsk/ Coll. Kraatz/ Moser det." (DEIC).

Additional material examined. 1 ♂ "Candy Ceylon" (ZMHB), 1 ♀ "Ceylon/ *Autoserica immunita* Brsk/ Moser det." (DEIC), 1 ♂ "Kotte, W.P. Ceylon 19-III-21/ Ceylon B.M. 1929-370" (BMNH), 1 ex. "Nietner/ Ceylon Rhodda Fry Coll. 1905.100" (BMNH), 7 ex. "Ceylon/ Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthur" (MNHN), 2 ex. "Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. Ceylan ex. coll. Nietner/ Collection E. Candez" (ISNB), 1 ex. "Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. Ceylan/ Ceylon/ Coll. P. de Moffaarts" (ISNB), 1 ex. "Puwakpitiya Ceylan Hiver 1906-7 E. Bugnion" (MNHN), 1 ex. "Ceylon, W. Prov. Yakalla, 18 mls NE Colombo, 14-31.I.62 At light Loc. 10 / Lund University Ceylon Expedition Brinck-Andersen-Cederholm" (MZLU), 1 ex. "Ceylon, W. Prov. Yakalla, 18 mls NE Colombo, 1-14.III.62 At light Loc. 10 / Lund University Ceylon Expedition Brinck-Andersen-Cederholm" (MZLU), 2 ex. "Sri Lanka: Kan. Dist. Hasalaka Circuit Bungalow, 14-16-III-1978 M. D. Hubbard and T. Wijesinha" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Kan. Dist. Maskeliya Oya, Norton Bridge 13-III-1973, 3000 ft. Baumann & Cross" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Kan. Dist. Peradeniya, Hantana Hill, 2000 ft. 28-29-III-1973 Baumann & Cross" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Bad. Dist. Ella blacklight trap 28-IX-1975/ Collected by D. M. Davies, S. Karunaratne, D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Mate. Dist. Kibissa, 0.5 mi West of Sigi-riya, jungle 28 Jun-4 July 1978 blacklight trap/ K.V. Krombein, P.B. Karunaratne, T. Wijesinha, V. Kulasekare" (USNM).

Redescription. Length: 8.3 mm, length of elytra: 6.4 mm, width: 5.5 mm. Body oval, reddish brown, with weak iridescent shine, antenna yellow, labroclypeus moderately

shiny, dorsal surface dull, glabrous except for a few small setae on head and lateral margins of pronotum and elytra.

Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and strongly convergent to moderately rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing a blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin distinctly and narrowly sinuate medially; surface flat, moderately shiny, coarsely and very densely punctate, distance between punctures smaller than their diameter, partly fusing with each other, behind anterior margin with a few erect setae; frontoclypeal suture feebly incised and weakly curved; smooth area anterior to eye approximately twice as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and moderately wide, very finely and scarcely punctate, with a long single terminal seta. Frons dull, with fine, dense punctures, glabrous except for two to three single setae beside eyes, punctures partly with minute setae. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.6. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and evenly narrowed to anterior angles, anterior angles moderately produced and sharp, anterior margin weakly produced medially, anterior marginal line narrow but complete, posterior angles blunt, surface densely and finely punctate, glabrous, punctures with microscopic setae only; anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate but not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine and dense punctures each bearing a very minute seta, on midline smooth.

Elytra short oval, widest at middle, striae weakly impressed, finely and sparsely punctate, intervals flat, with fine, moderately dense punctures, glabrous, punctures with minute setae only, near humerus close to epipleural edge with a single long seta; epipleural edge robust, ending at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical elytral border chitinous, covered with very short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, sparsely setose, thorax and metacoxa with large and moderately dense punctures; metacoxa glabrous except for numerous long setae laterally; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, some punctures with very short or minute setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny, smooth chitinous border of about a quarter of sternite length. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semi-circular ridge bearing single, long setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/1.5. Median apophysis of metacoxa nearly glabrous. Pygidi-

um weakly convex, dull, finely and moderately densely punctate including midline, glabrous except a few short setae beside apical margin.

Legs moderately wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur wide, dull, anterior edge acute, with a very closely adjacent, continuously serrated line, anterior longitudinal row of setae present but with very short setae only, posterior longitudinal row of setae reduced to 7–8 setae, surface very sparsely and superficially punctate, more densely punctate behind posterior longitudinal row of setae, posterior ventral margin feebly concave medially, strongly widened in apical half and not serrate apically, posterior dorsal margin not serrated, glabrous. Metatibia wide and short, widest at middle, ratio width/length: 1/ 2.6, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly before middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with two small single spines, without longitudinal serrated line; lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, with sparse, fine punctures, along the middle smooth, punctures partly with minute setae; ventral margin with three strong spines with the apical one being more distant from the other two; medial face impunctate, apex shallowly concave interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with sparse, short setae ventrally; metatarsomeres glabrous ventrally, with a strongly serrated longitudinal ridge and a strong and smooth carina beside it, first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and little shorter than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 5G–I.

Variation. Length: 8.3–9.5 mm, length of elytra: 6.4–7.0 mm, width: 5.5–6.8 mm. Female: Antennal club slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined.

Remarks. The holotype of *Autoserica srilanka* Frey is virtually identical in the shape of the parameres with the syntypes of *Autoserica immunita* and *M. rotundata*.

Maladera luja sp. n.

(Figs 5J–L, 17C)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Bibile Ceylon 16–VII–29/ Ceylon B.M. 1929–370./ 667 Sericin Asia spec.” (BMNH). Paratypes: 1 ♂ “Ceylon 81.60” (ZFMK), 1 ♂ “Sri Lanka (North Central province, Matale distr.) Siriya 17 VII.2001 Petra Rudich & Jimi Kny” (ZFMK).

Description. Length: 8.5 mm, length of elytra: 6.1 mm, width: 5.9 mm. Body oval, reddish brown, with dull iridescent shine, antenna yellow, labroclypeus moderately

shiny, dorsal surface dull, glabrous except for a few small setae on head and lateral margins of pronotum and elytra.

Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and strongly convergent to moderately rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing a blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin distinctly and narrowly sinuate medially; surface flat, moderately shiny, coarsely and very densely punctate, distance between punctures smaller than their diameter, partly fusing with each other, behind anterior margin with a few erect setae; frontoclypeal suture feebly incised and weakly curved; smooth area anterior to eye approximately twice as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and moderately wide, very finely and scarcely punctate, with a long single terminal seta. Frons dull, with fine, dense punctures, glabrous except for two to three single setae beside eyes, punctures partly with minute setae. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.6. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with three antennomeres, slightly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and evenly narrowed to anterior angles, before anterior angles almost straight, anterior angles strongly produced and sharp, anterior margin weakly produced medially, anterior marginal line narrow but complete, posterior angles blunt, surface densely and finely punctate, glabrous, punctures with microscopic setae only; anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate but not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine and dense punctures each bearing a very minute seta, on midline smooth.

Elytra short oval, widest at middle, striae weakly impressed, finely and sparsely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine, moderately dense punctures on odd intervals concentrated mainly along striae, glabrous, punctures with minute setae only, near humerus close to epipleural edge with a single long seta; epipleural edge robust, ending at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical elytral border chitinous, covered with very short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, sparsely setose, thorax and metacoxa with large and moderately dense punctures, metacoxa glabrous except for numerous long setae laterally; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, some punctures with very short or minute setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny, smooth chitinous border of about a quarter of sternite length. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semi-circular row of single, long setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/ 1.57.

Median apophysis of metacoxa nearly glabrous. Pygidium weakly convex, dull, finely and moderately densely punctate including midline, glabrous except a few short setae beside apical margin.

Legs moderately wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur wide, dull, anterior edge acute, with a very closely adjacent, continuously serrated line, anterior longitudinal row of setae present but with very short setae only, posterior longitudinal row of setae reduced to 7–8 setae, surface very sparsely and superficially punctate, more densely punctate behind posterior longitudinal row of setae, posterior ventral margin feebly concave medially, strongly widened in apical half and not serrate apically, posterior dorsal margin not serrate, glabrous. Metatibia wide and short, widest at middle, ratio width/length: 1/2.3, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly before middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with two small single spines and a short longitudinal serrated line that is often interrupted; lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, with sparse, fine punctures, along the middle smooth, punctures partly with minute setae; ventral margin with four moderately strong spines with the apical one being more distant from the others; medial face impunctate, apex shallowly concave inferiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with sparse, short setae ventrally; metatarsomeres glabrous ventrally, with a strongly serrated longitudinal ridge and a strong and smooth carina beside it, first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and little longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 5J–L.

Diagnosis. *Maladera inga* sp. n. is very similar to *M. rotundata* in its external morphology as well as in the genital shape; the first differs by the basal group of metatibial spines positioned at the anterior third (not at the middle) of the length of the metatibia, the antennal club being slightly longer than the remaining antennomeres combined, and in the shape of the parameres: the left paramere is tooth-like extended externally at middle (Fig. 5J–L).

Variation. Length: 8.5–9.9 mm, length of elytra: 6.1–6.4 mm, width: 5.9–6.1 mm. Surface sometimes dark reddish brown, dull toment may be casually erased, at least in part. Female unknown.

Etymology. The name (adjective in the nominative singular) of the new species is derived from the Latin word *ingus*, united, with reference to the shape of the parameres having a very short and immotile basal lobe.

Maladera (subgenus Cephaloserica Brenske, 1900)

Key to species (♂♂)

- 1 Frons completely dull. *M. cinnae* (Brenske)
- 1' Anterior quarter of frons shiny. 2
- 2 Antennal club as long as remaining antennomeres combined. 3
- 2' Antennal club at least 1.2 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. 4
- 3 Body larger (7.5–11.2 mm). Metatibia shorter and wider, ratio maximal width/ metatibial length: 1/ 2.6. Parameres strongly bent dorsally. *M. rufocuprea* (Blanchard)
- 3' Body smaller (6.4–8.1 mm). Metatibia shorter and wider, ratio maximal width/ metatibial length: 1/ 2.8. Parameres straight. *M. mollis* (Walker)
- 4 Antennal club twice as long as remaining antennomeres combined. *M. westermanni* (Brenske)
- 4' Antennal club ca. 1.2 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. 5
- 5 Pronotum distinctly narrower than basis of elytra. 6
- 5' Pronotum almost as wide as basis of elytra. 7
- 6 Left paramere robust, strongly bent at base. *M. krombeini* sp. n.
- 6' Left paramere strongly narrowed behind base, very slender, evenly curved inferiorly. *M. ekisi* sp. n.
- 7 Eyes large, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.77. *M. carinifrons* (Brenske)
- 7' Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.68. *M. pseudomollis* sp. n.

Maladera rufocuprea (Blanchard, 1850)

(Figs 7V–X, 15B, 18B)

Omaloptia rufocuprea Blanchard, 1850: 77.

Serica rufocuprea: Brenske 1896: 8, 1898: 231; Barlow 1899: 246.

Maladera rufocuprea: Ahrens 2004: 266.

Serica carinirostris Brenske, 1896: 153; syn. by Ahrens 2004: 266.

Autoserica carinirostris: Brenske 1898: 248.

Cephaloserica carinirostris: Brenske 1902a: 61.

Autoserica fatifera Brenske, 1898: 298; syn. by Ahrens 2004: 266.

Maladera truncatus Mittal, 1976: 180; syn. by Ahrens 2004: 266.

Maladera truncata: Sabatinelli 1993: 626.

Redescription, distribution and material examined: see Ahrens 2004 (p. 266).

Additional material examined. 1 ex. "Sri Lanka Southern Province Galle District, Habaraduwa 20.8–4.9 1982 H.J. Bremer leg." (ZSM), 1 ex. "Ceylon, Sabaragamuwa

Prov., At light Rantnapura 22.II.62 Loc. 95/ Lund University Ceylon Expedition Brinck-Andersen-Cederholm" (MZLU), 2 ex. "Ceylon, W. Prov. Yakkala, 18 mls NE Colombo, 14-31.I.62 At light Loc. 10/ Lund University Ceylon Expedition Brinck-Andersen-Cederholm" (MZLU), 2 ex. "Ceylon, W. Prov. Yakkala, 18 mls NE Colombo, 1-28.II.62 At light Loc. 10/ Lund University Ceylon Expedition Brinck-Andersen-Cederholm" (MZLU), 1 ex. "Ceylon, W. Prov. Yakkala, 18 mls NE Colombo, 1-14.III.62 At light Loc. 10/ Lund University Ceylon Expedition Brinck-Andersen-Cederholm" (MZLU), 1 ex. "Ceylon, W. Prov. Yakkala, 18 mls NE Colombo, 15-26.III.62 At light Loc. 10/ Lund University Ceylon Expedition Brinck-Andersen-Cederholm" (MZLU), 4 ex. "Ceylon, W. Prov. Colombo, Colpetty, 5-13.I.62 Loc. 3 At light / Lund University Ceylon Expedition Brinck-Andersen-Cederholm" (MZLU), 1 ex. "Ceylon, Centr. Prov. Pidurutalagala 2 mls NW Nuwara-Eliya, 4.III.62 at light Loc. 116.I/ Lund University Ceylon Expedition Brinck-Andersen-Cederholm" (MZLU), 10 ex. "Sri Lanka: Bad. Dist. Dunhinda black light trap 30-IX-1975/ collected by D.M. Davies, S. Karunaratne, D.W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 3 ex. "Sri Lanka: Kal. Dist. Agalawatta black light 13-14 October 1976/ collected by G.F. Hevel F.E. Dietz IV S. Karunaratne D.W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Col. Dist. Gampaha Botanical Garden 24 May 1975/ Collectors D.H. Messermilch G.L. Williams & P.B. Karunaratne" (USNM), 4 ex. "Ceylon Anu. Dist. Irrigation Bungalow Padaviya 180 ft 27 Feb.-9 Mar. 1970 Davis & Rowe" (USNM), 2 ex. "Sri Lanka Kan. Dist. Hasalaka 140-170m 15-17 Sept 1977/Collected by KV Krombein PB Karunaratne T Wijesinhe M Jayaweera" (USNM), 3 ex. "Sri Lanka: Col. Dist. Kalatuwawa black light trap 7-8-VIII-1975/ Y.-M. Huang, E.L. Peyton, S. Karunaratne, D.W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Amp. Dist. Inginiyagala black light trap 7-8-IX-1975/ collected by D. M. Davies, S. Karunaratne, D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 17 ex. "Sri Lanka: Anu. Dist. Anuradhapura blacklight trap 9-16-IX-1975/ collected by D.M. Davies, S. Karunaratne, D.W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 17 ex. "Sri Lanka: Kan. Dist. Peradeniya, Hantana Hill 29-III-1973, 2000 ft. Baumann & Cross" (USNM), 12 ex. "Sri Lanka: Col. Dist. Hanwella Resthouse 200ft. black light 2 October 1976/ collected by G.F. Hevel F.E. Dietz IV S. Karunaratne D.W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Mata. Dist. Deniyaya, near 1000ft. 19 Oct. 1976 black light/ collected by G.F. Hevel F.E. Dietz IV S. Karunaratne D.W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Rat. Dist. Belihuloya Resthouse, 9-10-IV-1978 at blacklight/ Collectors: M. D. Hubbard T. Wijesinhe" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Rat. Dist. Belihuloya Resthouse, 10-11-IV-1978 M. D. Hubbard and T. Wijesinhe" (USNM), 2 ex. "Sri Lanka: Kal. Dist. Hasalaka Circuit Bungalow, 14-16-III-1978 M. D. Hubbard and T. Wi-

jesinhe" (USNM), 2 ex. "Sri Lanka: Kan. Dist. Agalawatta, Darton-field, 5-6-III-1978 M. D. Hubbard and T. Wijesinhe" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Kan. Dist. Buwelikada Circ. Bungalow UV tap, 3-4-IX-1980/ K. V. Krombein P.B. Karunaratne T. Wijesinhe V. Gunawardane" (USNM), 2 ex. "Sri Lanka: Kal. Dist. Agalawatta light trap 27-VII-1975/Y.-M. Huang, E.L. Peyton, S. Karunaratne, D.W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Kan. Dist. Kandy Tour Inn 31-III-1978 M. D. Hubbard and T. Wijesinhe" (USNM), 1 ex. "Ceylon: Kan. Dist. Kandy 1800ft. Peak View Motel 7-14 Jan. 1970 Davis & Rowe" (USNM), 1 ex. "Ceylon: Kan. Dist. Nanu Oya, nr Peradeniya, 1500' 22-IX-1970 O. S. Flint, Jr." (USNM), 1 ex. "Ceylon: Kan. Dist. Haslaka, Dam Spillway, 300' 23-XI-1970 O. S. Flint, Jr." (USNM), 1 ex. "Ceylon: Kan. Dist. Kandy 21 February 1971 Piyadasa & Somapala" (USNM), 2 ex. "Ceylon: Kan. Dist. Peradeniya 1-15 March 1971 Piyadasa & Somapala" (USNM), 1 ex. "Ceylon: Kan. Dist. Kandy 1-15 March 1971 Piyadasa & Somapala" (USNM), 7 ex. "Ceylon: Kan. Dist. Kandy 22-29-March 1971 P. P. Spangler/ Collect at black light" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Kan. Dist. Kandy, Udawatakele 1-3-X-1973 at black light/ K.V. Krombein P.B. Karunaratne P. Fernando" (USNM), 2 ex. "Sri Lanka: Kan. Dist. Kandy, Udawatakele Sanctuary 26-30 July 1978 blacklight/ K. V. Krombein T. Wijesinhe L. Jayawickrema V. Kulasekare" (USNM), 17 ex. "Sri Lanka: Kan. Dist. Peradeniya, Hantana Hill 29-III-1973, 2000 ft. Baumann & Cross" (USNM), 5 ex. "Sri Lanka: Mate. Dist. Sigiriya, black light trap 12-IX-75/ collected by D. M. Davies, S. Karunaratne, D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Mate. Dist. Deniyaya, black light trap 9-10-X-1975/ collected by D. M. Davies, S. Karunaratne, D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 2 ex. "Sri Lanka: Kal. Dist. Agalawatta black light trap 6-X-1975/ collected by D. M. Davies, S. Karunaratne, D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 1 ex. "Ceylon: Anu. Dist. Wildlife Soc. Bungalow Hunuwilagama, Wilpattu 10-19Mar. 1970 Davis & Rowe" (USNM), 1 ex. "Ceylon: Rat. Dist. Udawalawe, Dam Site 19-X-1970 250' O. S. Flint, Jr." (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Rat. Dist. Kalu Ganga, Induruwa Jungle 23-III-1973, 1000ft Baumann & Cross/ Collect at black light" (USNM), 1 ex. "Ceylon: Rat. Dist. Ugakkalaita 350 ft. Irrigation Bungalow 31 Jan. -8 Feb. 1970 Davis & Rowe" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Rat. Dist. Bultota Pass, 3000ft 18-19-IV-1973 Baumann & Cross At black light" (USNM), 3 ex. "Sri Lanka: Col. Dist. Beyagama, sea level 28-29-VIII-1973 Ginter Ekis" (USNM), 5 ex. "Sri Lanka: Col. Dist. Colombo, sea level 11-VIII-1973 Ginter Ekis" (USNM), 6 ex. "Sri Lanka: Col. Dist. Beyagama, sea level 20-21-VIII-1973 Ginter Ekis" (USNM), 2 ex. "Sri Lanka: Mate. Dist. Deniyaya, near 1000ft. 19 Oct. 1976 black light/ collected by G. F. Hevel F.E. Dietz IV S. Karunaratne D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Rat. Dist. Belihuloya Resthouse, 10-11-IV-1978

M. D. Hubbard and T. Wijesinha (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Pol. Dist. Polonnaruwa 6 May 1974 Gans&Prasanna" (USNM), 2 ex. "Sri Lanka: Rat. Dist. Udawalawa 5-6 June 1975/ Collectors: D. H. Messersmith G. L. Williams & P. B. Karunaratne" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Amp. Dist. Ekal Aru Tank, 100 m 19-23 February 1977/ K. V. Krombein P. B. Karunaratne P. Fernando D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Col. Dist. Kalatuwawa blacklight trap 12-VIII-1975/ collected by Y. Huang E. L. Peyton S. Karunaratne D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Gal. Dist. Kanneliya Circuit Bungalow, 6-7-III-1978 M. D. Hubbard and T. Wijesinha" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Man. Dist. 8 miles SE of Mannar, black light 15feet, 6 Nov. 1976/ Collected by G. F. Hevel R. E. Dietz IV S. Karunaratne D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 2 ex. "Ceylon Ragama Coll. Hofmann/ Samml. Maaf" (NME), 2 ex. "Ceylon E. Prov. Pottuvil 1-12/vii-1983 Ole Mehl leg." (CDKC).

For description and further material examined: See Ahrens 2004 (p. 266).

Aedeagus: Fig. 7V-X. Habitus: Fig. 15B.

***Maladera carinifrons* (Brenske, 1896) comb. n.**

(Figs 7G-I, 18A)

Serica carinifrons Brenske, 1896: 153.

Autoserica carinifrons: Brenske 1898: 247.

Type material examined. Syntypes (*carinifrons*): 1 ♂, 1 ♀ "Konbir/ Coll. Brenske/ *carinifrons* type Brsk." (ZMHb), 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ "Konbir/ Coll. Brenske" (ZMHb), 1 ♂ "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. Inde/ Konbir [sic]/ R. P. Cardon/ Type/ *Serica carinifrons* Type Brsk." (ISNB), 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀ "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. Inde Konbir R. P. Cardon/ Type/ *Autoserica carinifrons* Brsk det. E. Brenske" (ISNB), 2 ♀♀ "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. Inde Konbir R. P. Cardon/ Type/ *carinifrons*" (ISNB), 1 ♂ "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. Inde Konbir R. P. Cardon/ Type/ *carinifrons* Brsk." (ISNB), 1 ♀ "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. Inde R. P. Cardon/ Konbir/ Type/ Museum Bruxelles det. R. Ley, 191/ *carinifrons* Brenske det. R. Ley 1923" (ISNB), 1 ♀ "Konbir (Bengalen)" (MSNG), 1 ♂ "Konbir/ Coll. Brenske" (CF). Syn-type (*singhalensis*): 1 ♂ "Ceylon Donk/ *Serica singhalensis* Type Brsk./ Types/ *Autoserica singhalensis*" (NHMW). **Additional material examined.** 2 ♀♀ "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. Inde Konbir R. P. Cardon" (ISNB), 1 ♂ "C-India 8.1988 Panna Nat. Park, Werner lgt." (ZFMK), 5 ex. "Ceylon V.1969 50 km N Colombo leg. P. Schmitz" (CF), 1 ex. "Ceylon, Marawila 50 km N. Colombo P. Kandulawa, 1969" (CF), 4 ex. "Bolawatta Ceylon, 1972 leg. Kandulawa" (CF), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ "Sri Lanka: Man. Dist. 0.5mi NE Kokmotte Wilpattu Nat'l Park, 15-16 Feb. 1979 malaise trap" (USNM), 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ "Sri Lanka: Anu. Dist. Poda-

viya, Antiquities Site, 20-23 July 1978 at blacklight/ K. V. Krombein T. Wijesinha L. Jayawickrema V. Kulasekare" (USNM), 1 ♂ "Sri Lanka: Tri. Dist. Trincomalee, China Bay Ridge Bungalow 25-50ft, 26 Feb. 1979 Malaise trap/ K. V. Krombein T. Wijesinha S. Siriwardene L. Jayawickrema T. Gundawardene" (USNM), 1 ♂ "Sri Lanka: Kan. Dist. Peradeniya, Hantana Hill 29-III-1973, 2000ft. Baumann & Cross" (USNM).

Redescription. Length: 7.7 mm, length of elytra: 5.1 mm, width: 4.5 mm. Body oblong-oval, light reddish brown, elytra and antenna yellowish brown, labroclepeus and anterior frons moderately shiny, dorsal surface dull, glabrous except for a few small setae on head and lateral margins of pronotum and elytra.

Labroclepeus trapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and strongly convergent to moderately rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins moderately reflexed, anterior margin distinctly and narrowly sinuate medially; surface in anterior half distinctly carinate along the middle, shiny, moderately coarsely and densely punctate, distance between punctures subequal their diameter, partly fusing with each other, behind anterior margin with a few erect setae; frontoclypeal suture feebly incised and weakly curved; smooth area anterior to eye approximately three times as wide as long, ocular canthus moderately long and moderately wide, finely and densely punctate, with one long terminal seta. Frons dull, anterior quarter shiny, with fine, dense punctures, glabrous except for two to three single setae beside eyes, punctures partly with minute setae. Eyes large, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.77. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with three antennomeres, as long as remaining antennomeres combined (♂). Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins almost straight and evenly narrowed from base to middle, convex and more strongly narrowed anteriorly, before anterior angles almost straight, anterior angles moderately produced and sharp, anterior margin weakly produced medially, anterior marginal line robust and complete, posterior angles blunt; surface densely and finely punctate, glabrous, punctures with microscopic setae only; lateral anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate but not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine and dense punctures each bearing a very minute seta, on mid-line punctate.

Elytra oval, widest at middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals flat, with fine, sparse punctures, glabrous, punctures with minute setae only, penultimate interval with a few short, erect setae, near humerus close to epipleural edge with a single long seta; epipleural edge robust, ending at broadly rounded exter-

nal apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border narrowly membranous, covered with very short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, sparsely setose, thorax and metacoxa with large and moderately dense punctures; metacoxa glabrous except for numerous long setae laterally, apical margin of metacoxa without a rim of minute trichomes; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, some punctures with very short or minute setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, penultimate sternite apically with a wide and shiny, smooth, chitinous border of about a half of sternite length. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.83. Median apophysis of metacoxa with a few longer setae. Pygidium moderately convex, dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with sparse erect, long setae.

Legs wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur wide, dull, anterior edge acute, without adjacent serrated line, surface very sparsely and finely punctate, behind posterior row impunctate, posterior ventral margin almost straight, strongly widened in apical half and not serrate apically, posterior dorsal margin serrated, not extended beyond ventral margin, glabrous. Metatibia wide and moderately short, widest just before apical third, ratio width/length: 1/2.8, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly before middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with two single spines, without longitudinal serrated line; lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, with very sparse, fine punctures which are basally denser, apically almost completely smooth, punctures partly with minute setae; ventral margin with four strong equidistant spines; medial face impunctate, apex shallowly truncate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with sparse, short setae ventrally; tarsal someres glabrous ventrally, with a strongly serrated longitudinal ridge and a strong and smooth carina beside it, first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and distinctly longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 7G-I.

Variation. Length: 6.7–7.7 mm, length of elytra: 4.5–5.1 mm, width: 4.0–4.5 mm. Female: Eyes smaller, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.67, antennal club slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined.

***Maladera mollis* (Walker, 1859) comb. n.**

(Figs 7A–C, 18C)

Sericesthis mollis Walker, 1859: 55.

Autoserica mollis: Arrow 1916: 431.

Autoserica singhalensis Brenske, 1898: 274; Brenske

1900b: 346, syn. by Arrow 1916: 431.

Autoserica buruensis Brenske, 1899: 229, syn. n.

Type material examined. Lectotype (*mollis*, here designated): ♂ “Ceylon/ *Sericesthis mollis* Walker a n. H. (Type)/ *Typus/ mollis*” (BMNH). Syntypes (*singhalensis*): 1 ♂ “Ceylon/ *singhalensis* Type Brsk./ Type/ Museum Paris ex. Coll. R. Oberthur” (MNHN), 1 ♀ “Ceylon/ *singhalensis* Brsk./ Coll. Brenske” (ZMHB), 1 ♀ “Ceylon/ Coll. Brenske” (ZMHB), 1 ♂ “Süd Ceylon Mai 1889 H. Fruhstorfer/ *singhalensis* Type Brsk./ Coll. Brenske” (ZMHB), 1 ♂ “Süd Ceylon Mai 1889 H. Fruhstorfer/ *singhalensis* Brsk./ Coll. Brenske” (ZMHB), 1 ♂ “Süd Ceylon Mai 1889 H. Fruhstorfer/ Coll. Brenske” (ZMHB), 1 ♂ “Ceylon 2de trim 1889 (H. Fruhstorfer)” (ZMHB), 1 ♂ “Ceylon Nietner/ 24894” (ZMHB), 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ “24894” (ZMHB), 1 ♀ “singhalensis Brenske/ 24894” (ZMHB), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ “Ceylon Nietner/ 146/ *Autoserica singhalensis* Brsk.” (ZMHB), 1 ♀ “261/ Mus. Colombo Ceylon/ Uvuh Dry eastern district/ *Serica singhalensis* m/ Museum Leiden *Autoserica singhalensis* Det. Brensk./ Cat. No. 2” (RMNH), 1 ♂ “Ceylon Donk/ Ceylon G. Lewis. 1910–320/ *Serica singhalensis* Brsk.” (BMNH). Syntype (*buruensis* Brsk.): 1 ♂ “Buru Deyrolle/ *buruensis* Type Brsk./ Coll. Brenske” (ZMHB).

Additional material examined. 64 ex. “Ceylon Marawila 50 km N. Colombo P. Kandulawa 1969–1970/ *Autoserica singhalensis* Brsk.” (CF), 7 ex. “Umg. Colombo Ceylon III.53 leg. G. Frey” (CF), 13 ex. “Bolawaffa Ceylon, 1972 leg. Kandulawa” (CF), 2 ex. “Sri Lanka Bentota. I.1990 leg. A. Puchner” (CN), 1 ex. “Sri Lanka Chilaw-Puttalan 1994: from March 27 to April 1, Senfl lgt.” (ZFMK), 5 ex. “Ceylon Colombo” (ZMHB), 2 ex. “Ceylon” (ZMHB), 1 ex. “Ceylon Donck” (ZMHB), 1 ex. “Ceylon Kandy” (ZMHB), 5 ex. “Ceylon Wellawaya” (ZMHB), 159 ex. “Ceylon, V.1969 50 km N Colombo leg. P. Schmitz/ *Autoserica singhalensis* Br. det. G. Frey 1971” (CF, ZMHB), 1 ex. “Sri Lanka (W.-Küste) Kosgoda 16–29. Aug. 1995 leg. T. Wiehring/ J. Schulze Coll., Berlin” (CJSB), 2 ex. “SW Sri Lanka Bentota lux. 8. April 1995 leg. J. Schulze/ J. Schulze Coll., Berlin” (CJSB), 2 ex. “Ceylon Bentota 14–22.1.78 leg. A. Loy” (CS), 1 ex. “Sri Lanka Dodanduwa 20–30.IV.1998 B. Makovský lgt.” (ZFMK), 2 ex. “Ceylon Negombo 23.III.1973/ leg. B. Hüttler” (HNH), 41 ex. “Ceylon: Padukka 43 km E Colombo 28.II.–2.III.1971/ J. & M. Sedlacek Collectors Bishop Museum” (BPBM), 1 ex. “Murunkan Ceylon VI–18/ Ceylon B.M. 1929–370” (BMNH), 1 ex. “Colombo 12–20 mai 1901/ Museum Paris Ceylon M. Maindrom 1902” (MNHN), 14 ex. “Puwakpitiya Ceylan Hi-

ver 1906–7 E. Bugnion" (MNHN), 9 ex. "S. Ceylon Habaraduwa 20.1.–4.2.1983 T. Osten leg." (SMNS), 1 ex. "Ceylon Nuwara Eliya 17.III.78 Renner" (SMNS), 3 ex. "Ceylon N.W.P. Rajakadaluwa 23.VIII.53 F. Keiser" (NHMB), 6 ex. "Sri Lanka (Ceylon) Southern Province Galle, Koggala Lake 14.–28.12.1992 leg. Gerd Kune" (NME), 8 ex. Sri Lanka Vipattu 8.X.1982 leg. G. Medvedev" (ZIN), 2 ex. "Beruwela Ceylam 22.IV.75 C.G. Minet" (CF), 2 ex. "Beruwela Ceylam 21.IV.75 C.G. Minet" (CF), 1 ex. "Beruwela Ceylam 23.IV.75 C.G. Minet" (CF), 1 ex. "Ceylon Bentota 21.7.1973/ Brancucci" (NHMB), 3 ex. "Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. Ceylon/J.J. Gillet det., vendit." (ISNB), 3 ex. "Batticaloa, Ceylon, June 1915 C.F.S. Baker. 1915–338" (BMNH), 1 ex. "Trincomalee, Ceylon. 1915 C.F.S. Baker. 1915–338" (BMNH), 1 ex. "Trincomalee, Ceylon. C.F.S. Baker. 1914–448" (BMNH), 4 ex. "Nilaveli. Ceylon. C.F.S. Baker. 1914–448" (BMNH), 2 ex. "Trincomalee Ceylon, XI-06/ 1989/ Ceylon, E.E. Green 1910–19" (BMNH), 1 ex. "Batticaloa Ceylon, 5-06/ 1988/ Ceylon, E.E. Green 1910–19" (BMNH), 1 ex. "Ceylon. Trincomali. 16.VI.07 Oopah Fst. Bainbrigge-Fletcher/ Ceylon T.B. Fletcher. 1909–80" (BMNH), 1 ex. "7.VII.07 Ceylon. Trincomali. / Ceylon T.B. Fletcher. 1909–80" (BMNH), 1 ex. "Colombo, Ceylon/C.F.S. Baker/ April 1915 1915–199" (BMNH), 4 ex. "Colombo Ceylon, India/ 14–VIII/ 44 DE Hardy" (USNM), 14 ex. Sri Lanka Southern Province Galle District, Habaraduwa 20.8.–4.9.1982 H.J. Bremer leg." (ZSM), 9 ex. "Ceylon, W. Prov. Yakkala, 18 mls NE Colombo, 14–31.1.62 At light Loc. 10/ Lund University Ceylon Expedition Brinck-Andersen-Cederholm" (MZLU), 6 ex. "Ceylon, W. Prov. Yakkala, 18 mls NE Colombo, 1–14.III.62 At light Loc. 10/ Lund University Ceylon Expedition Brinck-Andersen-Cederholm" (MZLU), 1 ex. "Ceylon, NW. Prov. Chilaw, 31.1.62 At light Loc. 38/ Lund University Ceylon Expedition Brinck-Andersen-Cederholm" (MZLU), 6 ex. "Ceylon, S. Prov. Hikkaduwala, 11 mls NW Galle, 25.1.62 Loc. 22/ Lund University Ceylon Expedition Brinck-Andersen-Cederholm" (MZLU), 2 ex. "Sri Lanka: Put. Dist. 9 mi E Puttalam 19 June 1975 S. L. Wood & J. L. Petty/ Collected in black light trap" (USNM), 10 ex. "Sri Lanka: Man. Dist. Cashew Corp., Ma Villu, 17–21 Feb. 1979, blacklight/ Collected by K. V. Krombein T. Wijesinhe S. Siriwardene T. Gunawardene" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Put. Dist. Wilpattu Park, 100ft. Talawila, 9–10.IV–73 Baumann & Cross At black light" (USNM), 2 ex. "Sri Lanka: Man. Dist. Olaitthoduvai, 10mi NW of Mannar, 0–50 feet black light, 4–5 November 1976/ Collected by G. F. Hevel R. E. Dietz IV S. Karunaratne D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 2 ex. "Sri Lanka: Man. Dist. 8mi SE of Mannar, black light, 15 feet 6 November 1976/ Collected by G. F. Hevel R. E. Dietz IV S. Karunaratne D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 6 ex. "Sri Lanka: Col. Dist. Hanwella Resthouse 200ft, black light, 2 October 1976/ Collected by G. F. Hevel R. E. Dietz IV S. Karunaratne

D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 3 ex. "Ceylon: Kan. Dist. Nanu Oya, nr. Peradeniya, 1500' 22–IX–1970 O. S. Flint, Jr." (USNM), 4 ex. "Ceylon: Kan. Dist. Kandy, 1800ft. Peak View Motel 7–14 Jan. 1970 Davis & Rowe" (USNM), 2 ex. "Ceylon: Kan. Dist. Kandy, 1800 ft. Peak View Motel 15–24 Jan. 1970 Davis & Rowe" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Kan. Dist. Kandy, 23 November 1974/ Collectors: C. Gans P. Fernando S. Farock" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Man. Dist. Kondachchi, Ma Villu 19–IX–1979 In Malaise trap/ T. Wijesinhe L. Jayawickrema R. Subasinhe" (USNM), 2 ex. "Sri Lanka: Man. Dist. Kondachchi, Ma Villu 19–IX–1979 In Malaise trap/ T. Wijesinhe L. Jayawickrema R. Subasinhe" (USNM), 4 ex. "Sri Lanka: Man. Dist. Kondachchi, Ma Villu 20–IX–1979/ T. Wijesinhe L. Jayawickrema R. Subasinhe" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Man. Dist. Kondachchi, 17–19 Feb 1979/Malaise trap/ Collectors: K. V. Krombein T. Wijesinhe S. Siriwardene T. Gunawardene" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Man. Dist. Kondachchi, 22–28 January 1978/P.B. Karunaratne T. Wijesinhe M. Jayaweera G. Ratnavira" (USNM), 1 ex. "Ceylon: Kan. Dist. Hantane Hill 10 December 1970 Pyadasa & Sompala" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Galle Dist. Hiniduma 22 Oct. 1973 M. & R. Robinson" (USNM), 4 ex. "Sri Lanka: Put. Dist. Wilpattu National Park, Kali Villu 12–14 June 1975/ Collectors: D. H. Messersmith G. L. Williams P. B. Karunaratne" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Col. Dist. Beyagama, sea level 28–29 VIII 1973 Ginter Ekis" (USNM), 2 ex. "Sri Lanka Bentota 23.5.–15.6.1990 leg. U. Schmidt/ Coll. A. Skale Hof/ Saale" (NME), 2 ex. "Ceylon N.P. Mannar 31.1.54 F. Keiser/ a. Licht" (NHMB).

Redescription. Length: 7.7 mm, length of elytra: 5.5 mm, width: 4.5 mm. Body oblong-oval, light reddish brown, elytra and antenna yellowish brown, labrocytely shiny, dorsal surface dull, glabrous except for a few small setae on head and lateral margins of pronotum and elytra.

Labrocytely trapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and strongly convergent to moderately rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins moderately reflexed, anterior margin distinctly and narrowly sinuate medially; surface slightly carinate along the middle in anterior half, shiny, moderately coarsely and densely punctate, distance between punctures subequal their diameter, partly fused with each other, behind anterior margin with a few erect setae; frontoclypeal suture feebly incised and weakly curved; smooth area anterior to eye approximately three times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and moderately wide, finely and densely punctate, with two long terminal setae. Frons dull, anterior quarter shiny, with fine, dense punctures, glabrous except for two to three single setae beside eyes, punctures partly with minute setae. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/ interocular

width: 0.65. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, as long as remaining antennomeres combined (δ^3). Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins almost straight and evenly narrowed from base to middle, convex and more strongly narrowed anteriorly, before anterior angles almost straight, anterior angles moderately produced and sharp, anterior margin weakly produced medially, anterior marginal line robust and complete, posterior angles blunt; surface densely and finely punctate, glabrous, punctures with microscopic setae only; lateral anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate but not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine and dense punctures each bearing a very minute seta, on midline punctate.

Elytra oval, widest at middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with fine, sparse punctures, glabrous, punctures with minute setae only, odd intervals with a few short, erect setae, near humerus close to epipleural edge with a single long seta; epipleural edge robust, ending at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border narrowly membranous, covered with very short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, sparsely setose, thorax and metacoxa with large and moderately dense punctures; metacoxa glabrous except for numerous long setae laterally, apical margin of metacoxa without a rim of minute trichomes; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, some punctures with very short or minute setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, penultimate sternite apically with a wide and shiny, smooth, chitinous border of about a half of sternite length. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.89. Median apophysis of metacoxa with a few longer setae. Pygidium weakly convex, dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with sparse, erect, moderately long setae.

Legs wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur wide, dull, anterior edge acute, without adjacent serrated line, surface very sparsely and finely punctate, behind posterior row impunctate, posterior ventral margin almost straight, strongly widened in apical half and not serrate apically, posterior dorsal margin serrated, not extended beyond ventral margin, glabrous. Metatibia wide and moderately short, widest just before apical third, ratio width/length: 1/2.7, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly before middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with two single spines, without longitudinal serrated line; lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, with very sparse, fine

punctures which are basally denser, apically almost completely smooth, punctures partly with minute setae; ventral margin with four strong equidistant spines; medial face impunctate, apex shallowly truncate inferiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with sparse, short setae ventrally; metatarsomeres glabrous ventrally, with a strongly serrated longitudinal ridge and a strong and smooth carina beside it, first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and distinctly longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 7A–C.

Variation. Length: 6.4–8.1 mm, length of elytra: 4.2–5.5 mm, width: 3.9–5.2 mm. Female: Eyes smaller, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.65, antennal club slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined.

Remarks. Two specimens of the syntype series of *M. mollis* are virtually identical with *M. rufocuprea* (Blanchard): 1 δ^3 "Ceylon/ δ^3 / 52–14" (BMNH), 1 δ^3 "Ceylon/ 54–19/ *Autoserica mollis* Walk. G. J. Arrow det." (BMNH). Therefore, a lectotype was designated. The syntype of *A. buruensis* (described from the Maluku Islands ('Molukken'; Brenske 1898)) is virtually identical to the lectotype of *mollis* and also to the syntypes of *A. singhalensis* (synonymised by Arrow (1916) with *M. mollis*) in the genital morphology. It is at the moment unclear whether *M. mollis* was introduced to the Maluku Islands or if the types of *A. buruensis* bear a wrong locality label.

Maladera pseudomollis sp. n.

(Figs 7D–F, 18C)

Type material examined. Holotype: δ^3 "Sri Lanka: Kari-neliya Forest 17 May 1974 Gans & Prasanna" (USNM). Paratypes: 18 δ^3 , 10 δ^3 , 2 δ^3 "Sri Lanka: Amp. Dist. Ekgal Aru 90m Circuit Bungalow 11–14 Sept. 1977/ Collected by KV Krombein PB Karunaratne T Wijesinhe M Jayaweera" (USNM), 5 δ^3 , 2 δ^3 "Sri Lanka: Amp. Dist., 140 m Ekgal Aru Sanct. Jungle 11–15 Sept. 1977/ K. V. Krombein, P. B. Karunaratne T. Wijesinhe M. Jayaweera" (USNM), 3 δ^3 , 1 δ^3 "Sri Lanka Mon. Dist. Inginiyagala 2–3 June 1975/ Collectors: D. H. Messersmith G. L. Williams PB Karunaratne" (USNM), 2 δ^3 , 4 δ^3 "Sri Lanka: Amp. Dist. Inginiyagala malaise trap 7–8–IX–1975/ Collected by D. M. Davies S. Karunaratne D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 1 δ^3 "Sri Lanka: Amp. Dist. Inginiyagala, 250 ft black light 21–24 November 1976/ Collected by C.F. Hevel R.E. Dietz IV S. Karunaratne D.W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 1 δ^3 "Sri Lanka: Ham. Dist. Palatupana, 20–40ft. WLNPS Bungalow in light trap

26–VIII–1980/ K. V. Krombein P. B. Karunaratne T. Wijesinhe L. Jayawickrema L. Weeraratne" (USNM), 2 ♂♂ "Sri Lanka: Ham. Dist. Palatupana, 10–12 August 1972/ K. V. Krombein & P. B. Karunaratne" (USNM), 1 ♂ "Sri Lanka: Ham. Dist. Palatupana 20 May 1974 Gans & Prasanna/ Ruhuna National Park" (USNM), 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ "Sri Lanka: Ham. Dist. Palatupana Tank 3–4 February 1975/ K. V. Krombein P. B. Karunaratne P. Fernando E. G. Dabreera" (USNM), 1 ♂ "Sri Lanka: Ham. Dist. Palatupana 2–6 February 1975/ K. V. Krombein P. B. Karunaratne P. Fernando E. G. Dabreera" (USNM), 1 ♂ "Sri Lanka: Tri. Dist. Nilaveli 18–XI–1979/ Collected at light/ M. Kosztarab T. Wijesinhe L. Jayawickrema" (USNM), 1 ♂ "Sri Lanka: Ham. Dist. Palatupana WLNPS Bungalow, 0–50 feet 18–21 January 1979/ K. V. Krombein P. B. Karunaratne S. Siriwardene T. Gunawardene" (USNM), 5 ♂♂ "Ceylon: Ham. Dist. Palatupana, 10° 22–25–X–1970 O. S. Flint, Jr." (USNM), 3 ♂♂ "Ceylon: Ham. Dist. Bambawa, 1.5 mi. NW Palatupana 23–X–1970 50° O. S. Flint, Jr." (USNM), 1 ♂ "Sri Lanka: Amp. Dist. Inginiyagala, Safari Inn, 10–12 Mar. 1979/ K. V. Krombein T. Wijesinhe S. Siriwardene L. Jayawickrema" (USNM), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ "Sri Lanka: Amp. Dist. Ekgal Aru Tank, 100 m 19–23 February 1977/ K. V. Krombein P. B. Karunaratne P. Fernando D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 1 ♀ "Sri Lanka: Amp. Dist. Ekgal Aru, 100 mtrs Reservoir Jungle 19–22 February 1977/ K. V. Krombein P. B. Karunaratne P. Fernando D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 3 ♂♂ "Sri Lanka Mullapitiya Beruwela X 1981 leg. Kulas/ ex. coll. J. Schoenfeld" (ZFMK, CJSS), 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ "Ceylon Uva Inginiyagala 29.VIII.53 F. Keiser/ a. Licht" (NHMB), 4 ♂♂ "Baticaloa, Ceylon. June 1915. C.F.S. Baker. 1915–338" (BMNH).

Description. Length: 7.7 mm, length of elytra: 5.5 mm, width: 4.5 mm. Body oblong-oval, light reddish brown, elytra and antenna yellowish brown, labroclypeus shiny, dorsal surface dull, glabrous except for a few small setae on head and lateral margins of pronotum and elytra.

Labroclypeus trapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and strongly convergent to moderately rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins moderately reflexed, anterior margin distinctly and narrowly sinuate medially; surface slightly carinate along the middle in anterior half, shiny, moderately coarsely and densely punctate, distance between punctures subequal their diameter, partly fusing with each other, behind anterior margin with a few erect setae; frontoclypeal suture feebly incised and weakly curved; smooth area anterior to eye approximately three times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and moderately wide, finely and densely punctate, with two long terminal setae. Frons dull, anterior quarter shiny, with fine, dense punctures, glabrous except for two to three sin-

gle setae beside eyes, punctures partly with minute setae. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.68. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, slightly longer than remaining antennomeres combined (♂). Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins almost straight and evenly narrowed from base to middle, convex and more strongly narrowed anteriorly, before anterior angles almost straight, anterior angles moderately produced and sharp, anterior margin weakly produced medially, anterior marginal line robust and complete, posterior angles blunt, surface densely and finely punctate, glabrous, punctures with microscopic setae only; lateral anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate but not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine and dense punctures each bearing a very minute seta, on midline punctate.

Elytra oval, widest at middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals flat, with fine, sparse punctures, glabrous, punctures with minute setae only, odd intervals with a few short, erect setae, near humerus close to epipleural edge with a single long seta; epipleural edge robust, ending at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border narrowly membranous, covered with very short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, sparsely setose, thorax and metacoxa with large and moderately dense punctures; metacoxa glabrous except for numerous long setae laterally, apical margin of metacoxa without a rim of minute trichomes; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, some punctures with very short or minute setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, penultimate sternite apically with a wide and shiny, smooth, chitinous border of about a half of sternite length. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/ 1.8. Median apophysis of metacoxa with a few longer setae. Pygidium weakly convex, dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with sparse erect, moderately long setae.

Legs wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur wide, dull, anterior edge acute, without adjacent serrated line, surface very sparsely and finely punctate, behind posterior row impunctate, posterior ventral margin almost straight, strongly widened in apical half and not serrate apically, posterior dorsal margin serrated, not extended beyond ventral margin, glabrous. Metatibia wide and moderately short, widest just before apical third, ratio width/ length: 1/ 2.8, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly before middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with two single spines, without longitudinal serrated line; lateral

face weakly longitudinally convex, with very sparse, fine punctures which are basally denser, apically almost completely smooth; punctures partly with minute setae; ventral margin with four strong equidistant spines; medial face impunctate, apex shallowly truncate anteriorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with sparse, short setae ventrally; metatarsomeres glabrous ventrally, with a strongly serrated longitudinal ridge and a strong and smooth carina beside it, first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and distinctly longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 7D-F.

Variation. Length: 6.5–8.0 mm, length of elytra: 4.7–6.0 mm, width: 4.5–4.9 mm. Female: antennal club short, as long as remaining antennomeres combined, eyes smaller.

Diagnosis. *Maladera pseudomollis* differs from the supposed sister species *M. mollis* principally in the shape of the parameres: the left paramere is in *M. pseudomollis* abruptly narrowed behind the basis to a slender, filiform process while the left paramere is in *M. mollis* more evenly narrowed towards the apex (Fig. 7D-F).

Etymology. The name *pseudomollis* (adjective in the nominative singular) is combined from the prefix *pseudo-* (Ancient Greek, *pseudēs*, “false”) and *mollis*, with reference to the high similarity to *M. mollis*.

***Maladera cinnaberina* (Brenske, 1898) comb. n.**

(Figs 7S–U, 18C)

Autoserica cinnaberina Brenske, 1898: 271; Arrow 1916: 431.

Type material examined. Syntype: 1 ♂ “Ceylon/ *Autoserica cinnaberina* Type Brenske/ Coll. Brenske” (ZMHB).

Additional material examined. 1 ♂ “Hagalla Ceylon 26–III–24/ Ceylon B.M. 1929–370” (BMNH), 1 ex. “Ceylon Heyne V/ 153” (ZMHB), 1 ex. (♂) “Sri Lanka; 1.iv.1997 World’s End; 1100 m; 6°46’N 80°51’E; Schindlmeister & Sinaev leg.” (CP), 1 ex. (♂) “Hattion Ceylon 1972 P. Kandulawa” (ZFMK), 1 ex. “Ratnapura 1500 m 23.3/ Sri Lanka 1976 Ziegler, Zöllig” (NHMB), 1 ex. (♂) “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. Ceylan/ Collection E. Candez/ Ceylan/ Coll. Nietner” (ISNB), 1 ex. “Hakala Ceylon 3.07/ Ceylon E.E. Green 1910–19.” (BMNH), 1 ex. “Kelani Valley, Nr. Colombo, Ceylon. W. Braine. 1910–283.” (BMNH), 1 ex. “Halupahani, Haldummulle, Ceylon. 1904–171” (BMNH), 2 ex. “Ceylon G.E. Bryant. Kandy. VI.08/ G. Bryant Coll. 1919–147” (BMNH), 1 ex. “Lindula Ceylon 1908/ G. Bryant Coll. 1919–147”

(BMNH), 1 ex. “Ceylon, Centr. Prov. Mahaveli Ganga, 8 mls WSW Nuwara-Eliya, 18–19.III.62 Loc. 159/ Lund University Ceylon Expedition Brinck-Andersen-Cederholm” (MZLU), 1 ex. (♀) “Ceylon, Centr. Prov. Teldeniya, Alt. 1400 ft. 8 mls E Kandy 10.III.62. Loc 127/ Lund University Ceylon Expedition Brinck-Andersen-Cederholm” (MZLU), 1 ex. “Ceylon: Kan. Dist. Kandy 1–15 March 1971 Piyadasa & Somapala” (USNM), 3 ex. “Sri Lanka: N. E. Dist. Hakgala Botanical Gardens, 6000 feet black light 6–8 October 1976/ Collected by G. F. Hevel R. E. Dietz IV S. Karunaratne D. W. Balasooriya” (USNM).

Redescription of syntype. Length: 10.3 mm, length of elytra: 7.8 mm, width: 6.3 mm. Body oblong-oval, light reddish brown, antenna yellow, labroscyeus moderately shiny, dorsal surface dull, glabrous except for a few small setae on head and lateral margins of pronotum and elytra.

Labroscyeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins convex and strongly convergent to moderately rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins moderately reflexed, anterior margin distinctly and narrowly sinuate medially; surface slightly elevate along the middle in anterior half, shiny, coarsely and very densely punctate, distance between punctures smaller than their diameter, partly fusing with each other, with a few erect setae in larger punctures behind anterior margin; frontoclypeal suture feebly incised and weakly curved; smooth area anterior to eye approximately three times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and moderately wide, very finely and sparsely punctate, with a long single terminal seta. Frons dull, with fine, dense punctures, glabrous except for two to three single setae beside eyes, punctures partly with minute setae. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.56. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with three antennomeres, as long as remaining antennomeres combined (♂). Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins almost straight and evenly narrowed from base to middle, convex and more strongly narrowed anteriorly, anterior angles moderately produced and sharp, anterior margin weakly produced medially, anterior marginal line robust and complete, posterior angles blunt; surface densely and finely punctate, glabrous, punctures with microscopic setae only; anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate but not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine and dense punctures each bearing a very minute seta, on midline narrowly smooth.

Elytra oval, widest at middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine, moderately dense punctures concentrated along striae, glabrous, punctures with minute setae only, odd inter-

vals with a few short, erect setae, near humerus close to epipleural edge with a single long seta; epipleural edge robust, ending at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra; epipleura densely setose, apical border narrowly membranous, covered with very short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, sparsely setose, thorax and metacoxa with large and moderately dense punctures; metacoxa glabrous except for numerous long setae laterally, apical margin of metacoxa with a fine rim of minute trichomes; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, some punctures with very short or minute setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, penultimate sternite apically with a very short and shiny, smooth, chitinous border. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/2.1. Median apophysis of metacoxa with a few longer setae. Pygidium moderately convex, dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, glabrous except a few short setae beside apical margin.

Legs wide, femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur wide, dull, anterior edge acute, without adjacent serrated line, surface very sparsely and superficially punctate, more densely punctate behind posterior row, posterior ventral margin almost straight, strongly widened in apical half and not serrate apically, posterior dorsal margin serrated, not extended beyond ventral margin, glabrous. Metatibia wide and short, widest at middle, ratio width/length: 1/2.6, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one at middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with three to four single spines but without longitudinal serrated line, lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, with very sparse, fine punctures, along the middle broadly smooth, punctures partly with minute setae; ventral margin with four strong equidistant spines; medial face impunctate, apex concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with sparse, short setae ventrally; metatarsomeres glabrous ventrally, with a strongly serrated longitudinal ridge and a strong and smooth carina beside it, first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 7S-U.

Variation. Length: 10.3–10.4 mm, length of elytra: 7.8–8.0 mm, width: 6.3–6.4 mm. Female: Eyes smaller than in male and antennal club slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined.

***Maladera westermanni* (Brenske, 1898) comb. n.**
(Figs 7J–L, 18A)

Serica westermanni Brenske, 1898: 257.

Type material examined. Syntype: 1 ♂, "24895/ nov. spec. Tranqueb. Western/ *Serica westermanni* Type Brsk." (ZMHB).

Additional material examined. India. 1 ex. (♂), "S-India, Tamil Nadu, Dindigul Area distr.: dint. di Vattalkundu, alle luci, 21 x 1997 legit A. Sforzi & L. Bartolozzi (num. Mag. 2091)" (MZP), 2 ex. "Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. Inde/ S. India: Tamil Nadu Tranquebar P.S. Nathan IV-1951" (ISNB). **Sri Lanka.** 6 ♂♂ "Sri Lanka: Man. Dist. Cashew Corp., Ma Villu, 17–21 Feb. 1979, blacklight/ K. V. Krombein, T. Wijesinhe S. Siriwardane T. Gunawardane" (USNM), 1 ♂ "Sri Lanka: Anu. Dist. Hunuwilagama, near Wilpattu, 200 feet black light 28 Oct–3 Nov 1976/ Collected by G. F. Hevel R. E. Dietz IV S. Karunaratne D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 2 ♂♂ "Sri Lanka: Man. Dist. Olaitoduvai, 10 miNW of Mannar, 0–50 feet, black light, 4–5 November 1976/ Collected by: G. F. Hevel, R. R. Dietz IV S. Karunaratne D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 1 ♂ "Sri Lanka: Man. Dist. Ma Villu 16–19 IX–1980/ K. V. Krombein, P. B. Karunaratne T. Wijesinhe L. Jayawickrema V. Gundawardane" (USNM).

Redescription of syntype. Length: 7.3 mm, length of elytra: 5.3 mm, width: 4.6 mm. Body oblong-oval, light reddish brown, elytra and antenna yellowish brown, labroclypeus shiny, dorsal surface dull, glabrous except for a few short setae on head and lateral margins of pronotum and elytra.

Labroclypeus trapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and strongly convergent to moderately rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing a distinct blunt angle, margins moderately reflexed, anterior margin distinctly and narrowly sinuate medially; surface slightly carinate along the middle in anterior half, shiny, moderately coarsely and densely punctate, distance between punctures subequal their diameter, partly fusing with each other, with a few erect setae behind anterior margin, frontoclypeal suture feebly incised and weakly curved; smooth area anterior to eye approximately three times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and moderately wide, finely and densely punctate, with two long terminal setae. Frons dull, anterior quarter shiny, with fine, dense punctures, glabrous except for two to three single setae beside eyes, punctures partly with minute setae. Eyes large, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.89. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, twice as long as remaining antennomeres combined (♂) and strongly reflexed. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins almost straight and subparallel in basal half, anteriorly convex and more strongly narrowed, evenly convex before anterior angles, anterior angles moderately produced and sharp, anterior margin weakly produced medially, marginal line distinct and complete, posterior angles blunt, surface densely and finely punctate, glabrous, punctures with microscopic setae only; lateral anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate but not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine and dense punctures each bearing a very minute seta, on midline punctate.

Elytra oval, widest at middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with fine, sparse punctures, glabrous, punctures with minute setae only, odd intervals with a few short, erect setae, near humerus close to epipleural edge with a single long seta; epipleural edge robust, ending at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border narrowly membranous, covered with very short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, sparsely setose, thorax and metacoxa with large and moderately dense punctures; metacoxa glabrous except for numerous long setae laterally, apical margin of metacoxa without a rim of minute trichomes; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, some punctures with very short or minute setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, penultimate sternite apically with a wide and shiny, smooth, chitinous border of about a half of sternite length. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.8. Median apophysis of metacoxa with a few longer setae. Pygidium weakly convex, dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with sparse erect, moderately long setae.

Legs wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur wide, dull, anterior edge acute, without adjacent serrated line, surface very sparsely and finely punctate, impunctate behind posterior row, posterior ventral margin almost straight, strongly widened in apical half and not serrate apically, posterior dorsal margin serrated, not extended beyond ventral margin, glabrous. Metatibia wide and moderately short, widest just before apical third, ratio width/length: 1/2.6, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly before middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with two single spines, without longitudinal serrated line; lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, with very sparse, fine punctures which are basally denser, apically almost completely smooth, punctures partly with minute setae; ventral margin with four strong equidistant spines; medial face impunctate, apex shallowly truncate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with sparse,

short setae ventrally; metatarsomeres glabrous ventrally, with a strongly serrated longitudinal ridge and a strong and smooth carina beside it, first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and distinctly longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 7J–L.

Variation. Length: 6.5–7.8 mm, length of elytra: 5.0–5.5 mm, width: 4.2–4.6 mm. Female: Eyes smaller than in male and antennal club slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined.

***Maladera krombeini* sp. n.**

(Figs 7M–O, 18C)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Sri Lanka: Man. Dist. Pesalai, 18–IX–1979 In Malaise trap/ M. Kosztarab T. Wijesinha L. Jayawickrema” (USNM). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ “Sri Lanka: Man. Dist. Pesalai, 18–IX–1979 In Malaise trap/ M. Kosztarab T. Wijesinha L. Jayawickrema” (USNM).

Description. Length: 6.8 mm, length of elytra: 4.5 mm, width: 3.9 mm. Body oblong-oval, yellowish brown, labroclypeus shiny, dorsal surface dull, glabrous except for a few small setae on head and lateral margins of pronotum and elytra.

Labroclypeus trapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and strongly convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, anterior margin strongly reflexed, anterior margin distinctly and narrowly sinuate medially; surface in anterior half distinctly carinate along the middle, shiny, moderately coarsely and densely punctate, distance between punctures subequal their diameter, with a few erect setae in larger punctures; frontoclypeal suture feebly incised and weakly curved; smooth area anterior to eye approximately three times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and moderately wide, finely and densely punctate, with two long terminal setae. Frons dull, anterior quarter shiny, with fine, dense punctures, glabrous except for two to three single setae beside eyes, punctures partly with minute setae. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.74. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, 1.3 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined (♂). Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at middle, lateral margins in basal half almost straight and slightly convergent to posterior angles, in anterior half evenly convex and narrowed to moderately produced and sharp anterior an-

gles, anteriorly convex and more strongly narrowed, anterior margin weakly produced medially, anterior marginal line robust and complete, posterior angles blunt; surface densely and finely punctate, glabrous, punctures with microscopic setae only; anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate but not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine and dense punctures each bearing a very minute seta, on midline punctate.

Elytra oval, widest at middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine, moderately dense punctures, glabrous, punctures with minute setae only, odd intervals with a few short, erect setae, near humerus close to epipleural edge with a single long seta, epipleural edge robust, ending at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border narrowly membranous, covered with very short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, sparsely setose, thorax and metacoxa with large and moderately dense punctures; metacoxa glabrous except for numerous long setae laterally, apical margin of metacoxa without a rim of minute trichomes; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, some punctures with very short or minute setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, penultimate sternite apically with a wide and shiny, smooth, chitinous border of about a quarter of sternite length. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.77. Median apophysis of metacoxa with a few longer setae. Pygidium strongly convex, dull, coarsely and moderately densely punctate, without smooth midline, with sparse, long setae.

Legs wide, femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur wide, dull, anterior edge acute, without adjacent serrated line, surface very sparsely and finely punctate, behind posterior row impunctate, posterior ventral margin almost straight, strongly widened in apical half and not serrate apically, posterior dorsal margin serrated, not extended beyond ventral margin, glabrous. Metatibia wide and moderately short, widest just before apical third, ratio width/length: 1/2.6, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly before middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with two single spines, without longitudinal serrated line; lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, with moderately dense, coarse punctures being basally more dense, apically along the middle almost completely smooth, punctures partly with minute setae; ventral margin with three strong equidistant spines; medial face impunctate, apex bluntly truncate anteriorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with sparse, short setae ventrally; metatarsomeres glabrous ventrally, with a strongly serrated longitudinal ridge and a strong and smooth carina beside it,

first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and distinctly longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 7M-O.

Variation. Length: 6.8–7.4 mm, length of elytra: 4.5–5.0 mm, width: 3.9–4.2 mm. Female: eyes slightly smaller than in male (ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.63). Antennal club slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined.

Diagnosis. *Maladera krombeini* is similar to *M. mollis* in its external appearance; it differs in the slightly smaller body size, the more sharply carinate labroclypeus as well as in the shape of the parameres being much shorter compared to the length of the phallobasis: the left paramere is strongly bent behind the basis and possesses a sharp apical hook, which is bent ventrally, right paramere stout, only slightly more than twice as long as wide (Fig. 7M-O).

Etymology. The new species is named after K.V. Krombein (species name – noun in the genitive case), one of the successful collectors in the Sri Lanka project of the Smithsonian Institute.

***Maladera ekisi* sp. n.**
(Figs 7P–R, 18C)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ "Sri Lanka: Ham. Dist. Yala National Park, 3 VIII 1973 sea level Ginter Ekis" (USNM). Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ "Sri Lanka: Ham. Dist. Yala National Park, 3 VIII 1973 sea level Ginter Ekis" (USNM).

Description. Length: 6.5 mm, length of elytra: 4.0 mm, width: 3.8 mm. Body oblong-oval, yellowish brown, labroclypeus shiny, dorsal surface dull, glabrous except for a few small setae on head and lateral margins of pronotum and elytra.

Labroclypeus trapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins straight and strongly convergent to weakly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, anterior margin strongly reflexed, anterior margin distinctly and narrowly sinuate medially; surface in anterior half distinctly carinate along the middle, shiny, moderately coarsely and densely punctate, distance between punctures subequal their diameter, with a few erect setae in larger punctures; frontoclypeal suture feebly incised and weakly curved; smooth area anterior to eye approximately three times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and moderately wide, finely and densely punctate, with two

long terminal setae. Frons dull, anterior quarter shiny, with fine, dense punctures, glabrous except for two to three single setae beside eyes, punctures partly with minute setae. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.71. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, 1.2 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined (σ^7). Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at middle, lateral margins evenly convex, slightly convergent to posterior angles, more strongly narrowed to moderately produced and sharp anterior angles, anterior margin weakly produced medially, anterior marginal line robust and complete, posterior angles blunt, surface densely and finely punctate, glabrous, punctures with microscopic setae only; anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate but not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine and dense punctures each bearing a very minute seta, on midline punctate.

Elytra oval, widest at middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine, moderately dense punctures, glabrous, punctures with minute setae only, odd intervals with a few short, erect setae, near humerus close to epipleural edge with a single long seta; epipleural edge robust, ending at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border narrowly membranous, covered with very short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, sparsely setose, thorax and metacoxa with large and moderately dense punctures; metacoxa glabrous except for numerous long setae laterally, apical margin of metacoxa without a rim of minute trichomes; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, some punctures with very short or minute setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, penultimate sternite apically with a wide and shiny, smooth, chitinous border of about a half of sternite length. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.9. Median apophysis of metacoxa with a few longer setae. Pygidium strongly convex, dull, coarsely and moderately densely punctate, without smooth midline, with sparse, long setae along apical margin.

Legs wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur wide, dull, anterior edge acute, without adjacent serrated line, surface very sparsely and finely punctate, behind posterior row impunctate, posterior ventral margin almost straight, strongly widened in apical half and not serrate apically, posterior dorsal margin serrated, not extended beyond ventral margin, glabrous. Metatibia wide and moderately short, widest just before apical third, ratio width/length: 1/2.9, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly before middle, apical one at three quarters of

metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with two single spines, without longitudinal serrated line; lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, with moderately dense, fine punctures being basally more dense, apically along the middle broadly smooth, punctures partly with minute setae; ventral margin with three strong equidistant spines; medial face impunctate, apex bluntly truncate inferiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with sparse, short setae ventrally; metatarsomeres glabrous ventrally, with a strongly serrated longitudinal ridge and a strong and smooth carina beside it, first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and distinctly longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 7P–R.

Variation. Length: 6.5–6.9 mm, length of elytra: 4.0–4.9 mm, width: 3.8–3.9 mm. Female: eyes slightly smaller than in male (ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.67). Antennal club as long as remaining antennomeres combined.

Diagnosis. *Maladera ekisi* is similar to *M. krombeini* in its external appearance; it differs in its longer male antennal club as well as in the shape of the parameres: the left paramere is abruptly narrowed to a filiform slender process behind the basis, not bent but evenly curved (Fig. 7P–R).

Etymology. The new species is named after its collectors Ginter Ekis (species name – noun in the genitive case).

Maladera fistulosa group

Key to species (σ^7)

- 1 Pronotum glabrous on disc, sometimes a few sparse setae on lateral pronotal disc. Anterior marginal line of pronotum widely incomplete medially.2
- 1' Pronotum densely setose. Anterior marginal line of pronotum fine but complete medially.12
- 2 Apical margin of metacoxa slightly concave, glabrous. Metatibia with a longitudinal, serrated line basally. 3
- 2' Apical margin of metacoxa straight or convex. Metatibia without a longitudinal, serrated line basally.5
- 3 Metatibia stout (ratio width/length > 1/3.2).4
- 3' Metatibia slenderer (ratio width/length < 1/3.7). Antennal club slightly longer than remaining antennomeres together. Apex of aedeagus apically more strongly narrowed, a median hook missing ventrally.*M. hortensis* sp. n.
- 4 Metatibia ratio width/length: 1/2.8. Antennal club 1.2 times as long as remaining antennomeres together.

- Apex of aedeagus apically evenly narrowed and dorsoventrally compressed. *M. lindulana* sp. n.
- 4' Metatibia ratio width/length: 1/3.2. Antennal club 1.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres together. Apex of aedeagus apically widened (lateral view), with a median hook ventrally. *M. dubia* (Arrow)
- 5' Basis of clypeus dull. 6
- 5' Basis of clypeus shiny. 8
- 6' Metatibia wide (ratio width/length: 1/2.4–2.6). Metacoxal apophysis with very dense, evenly short, scale-like setae. 7
- 6' Metatibia slender (ratio width/length: 1/3.0). Metacoxal apophysis without very dense, scale-like setae. Aedeagus like a single narrowly extended tube. *M. schintmeisteri* sp. n.
- 7' Body size < 9 mm. *M. woodi* sp. n.
- 7' Body size > 11 mm. 8
- 8' Aedeagus apically deeply bifurcate. *M. kurinwitana* sp. n.
- 8' Aedeagus apically not incised. *M. coxalis* (Moser)
- 9' Distal operculum of aedeagus enlarged apically. 10
- 9' Apex of aedeagus almost evenly narrowed, distal operculum of aedeagus not significantly enlarged apically. 11
- 10' Aedeagus ventrally with a large convex elevation at middle. Distal operculum of aedeagus moderately large, not half as wide as width of aedeagus. *M. fistulosa* (Brenske)
- 10' Aedeagus ventrally without a large convex elevation at middle. Distal operculum of aedeagus large, as wide as width of aedeagus. *M. poyagana* sp. n.
- 11' Aedeagus ventrally with a large convex elevation at middle. *M. badullana* sp. n.
- 11' Aedeagus ventrally without a large convex elevation at middle. *M. weligamana* (Brenske)
- 12' Elytra with a longitudinal row of widely separated impunctate spots each bearing at centre a coarse puncture with an erect seta. 13
- 12' Elytra without such widely separated impunctate spots with a coarse puncture at centre. 14
- 13' Pronotum with double pilosity composed of short adjacent and long erect setae. Aedeagus, with a sharp ventral hook before middle. *M. anderssoni* sp. n.
- 13' Pronotum with simple pilosity composed of short adjacent setae. Aedeagus, with a sharp ventral hook before apex. *M. romanoi* sp. n.
- 14' Pronotum and elytra with fine and significantly larger punctures. 15
- 14' Pronotum and elytra only with fine, dense punctures. 18
- 15' Apical margin of metacoxa without setae. 16
- 15' Apical margin of metacoxa with dense, short setae. 17
- 16' Median apophysis of metacoxa with dense, evenly short setae. Ventral metatibial spur slightly longer than basal metatarsomere. *M. brincki* sp. n.
- 16' Median apophysis of metacoxa with moderately dense, unevenly long setae. Ventral metatibial spur almost as long as basal two metatarsomeres combined. *M. heveli* sp. n.
- 17' Ventral metatibial spur almost straight and not elongated. Median apophysis of metacoxa with moderately dense and unevenly short setae. *M. uggaikkalotaensis* sp. n.
- 17' Ventral metatibial spur strongly curved and almost as long as basal three metatarsomeres combined. Median apophysis of metacoxa with very dense and evenly short setae. *M. diyalumana* sp. n.
- 18' Apical margin of metacoxa with dense, short setae. 19
- 18' Apical margin of metacoxa without setae. 20
- 19' Colour reddish brown, body smaller than 7.5 mm. *M. tricuspidata* sp. n.
- 19' Colour dark reddish brown, body larger than 8.0 mm. *M. nilaveliensis* sp. n.
- 20' Body smaller than 7 mm. 21
- 20' Body larger than 7 mm. 22
- 21' Antennal club as long as remaining antennomeres combined. *M. pubescens* (Arrow)
- 21' Antennal club slightly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. *M. bisornata* sp. n.
- 22' Aedeagus with two apical processes. 23
- 22' Aedeagus with a single principal apical process. *M. yalaensis* sp. n.
- 23' Median apophysis of metacoxa with dense, evenly short setae. 24
- 23' Median apophysis of metacoxa with moderately dense, unevenly long setae. *M. mavilluensis* sp. n.
- 24' Aedeagus (in lateral view) strongly enlarged ventrally, with a marsupium-like excavation. *M. flinti* sp. n.
- 24' Aedeagus (in lateral view) not enlarged ventrally. 25
- 25' Right lateral process of aedeagus convex at tip. *M. kandyseni* sp. n.
- 25' Right lateral process of aedeagus acute at tip. *M. hastata* sp. n.

Maladera fistulosa (Brenske, 1898) comb. n.

(Figs 8A–C, 19A)

Autoserica fistulosa Brenske, 1898: 278; Arrow 1916: 431; Frey 1972: 209.

Type material examined. Lectotype (here designated): ♂ “277/ Mus. Colombo Ceylon/ Haputate Tea estate at 5000 ft./ Type/ *Serica fistulosa* Type Brsk./ Museum Leyden *Autoserica fistulosa* det. Brenske [secondary collection label]/ Type” (RMNH).

Additional material examined. 6 ex. “Sri Lanka: N. E. Dist. Hakgala Botanic Garden, 23–25 Feb 1977 blacklight, 1650mtrs/ K. V. Krombein P. B. Karunaratne P. Fernando D. W. Balasooriya” (USNM).

Redescription. Length: 7.8 mm, length of elytra: 6.2 mm, width: 4.7 mm. Body oval, dark brown, antenna yellow, labroclypeus moderately shiny, remainder of dorsal surface dull, nearly glabrous except for a few small setae on head and elytra.

Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and strongly convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin very shallowly sinuate medially; surface feebly convex and moderately shiny, finely and densely punctate, distance between punctures subequal their diameter, with numerous erect setae; frontoclypeal suture feebly impressed and weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately twice as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow, finely punctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons with very fine, dense punctures, glabrous except for a few setae beside eyes and behind frontoclypeal suture. Eyes small, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.5. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with three antennomeres, in male as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and evenly narrowed to strongly produced and sharp anterior angles, anterior margin weakly produced medially, anterior marginal line widely incomplete medially; surface densely and very finely punctate, with a one or two long setae on lateral disc and punctures with microscopic setae only; anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate and slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with very fine and dense punctures each bearing a very minute seta, on midline impunctate.

Elytra oblong, widest just behind middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine, moderately dense punctures, odd intervals with a few fine, short, yellow setae, remainder of punctures with minute setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border narrowly membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, sparsely setose; metacoxa glabrous except for numerous long setae laterally; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, some punctures with very short or minute setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny, smooth chitinous border of about a quarter of sternite length. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/2.0. Median apophysis of metacoxa with very dense and evenly short setae. Pygidium weakly convex, very finely and

moderately densely punctate including midline, punctures with microscopic setae and with moderately dense, adpressed setae.

Legs moderately wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and moderately densely punctate. Metafemur dull, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line, densely punctate behind posterior longitudinal row of setae, posterior ventral margin feebly concave medially, strongly widened in apical half and finely serrate apically, posterior dorsal margin not serrated, glabrous. Metatibia moderately wide and short, widest behind middle, dorsal and ventral margins subparallel in posterior two thirds, ratio width/length: 1/2.7, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one at middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with two single punctures with serrated margins each bearing single spines; lateral face longitudinally convex, with dense, fine punctures, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin with five strong equidistant spines; medial face very sparsely punctate, apex shallowly concave interiorly near tarsal articulation, nearly truncate. Tarsomeres very finely and sparsely punctate dorsally, with sparse, short setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated, longitudinal ridge and a robust, parallel carina, first metatarsomere a little shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and a little longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 8A–C.

Remarks. The species may be distinguished from *M. coxalis* Moser by its inferior body size, its distinctly wider apex of labroclypeus and less dense punctation on the surface of labroclypeus, its metatibia is slenderer and evenly densely punctate, while in *M. coxalis* the lateral face of metatibia is punctate laterally only. *M. fistulosa* may be distinguished from *M. weligamana* Brenske by the distinctly wider apex of the labroclypeus, the less dense punctation on the strongly convex surface of the labroclypeus, and by the lacking dense setae on elytra, which are present in *M. weligamana*.

An additional specimen from the collection of ZHMB belongs very likely to *M. weligamana*, it is clearly distinct from the lectotype (genital morphology, pilosity). It was necessary to select a lectotype of the species based on the better fit to the description because of the ambiguous description and not monospecific syntype series.

***Maladera weligamana* (Brenske, 1900) comb. n.**

(Figs 8G–I, 19B)

Autoserica weligamana Brenske, 1900b: 346, Arrow 1916: 431.

Type material examined. Lectotype (here designated): 1 ♀ “Ceylon Weligama Dr. Horn/ *Autoserica weligamana* Type Brsk./ Coll. Brenske” (ZMHB).

Additional material examined. 1 ♂ “*Serica fistulosa* Typ. Brsk./ Ceylon/ Coll. Brenske/ *fistulosa* Brsk.” (ZMHB), 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ “Ceylon E.E. Green 1910–19/ Ohiya Ceylon. XI.07.” (CF, BMNH), 1 ♂ “Sri Lanka: 1.iv.1997, World’ End, 1100 m; 6°46’N 80°51’E; Schintmeister & Sinaev leg.” (CP), 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “Sri Lanka: N. E. Dist. Hakgala Botanic Garden, 23–25 Feb 1977 blacklight, 1650mtrs/ K. V. Krombein P.B. Karunaratne P. Fernando D. W. Balasooriya” (USNM), 4 ♀♀ “Sri Lanka: N. E. Dist. Hakgala Botanical Garden, 1750 meters 22–24-X-1977 At blacklight/ K. V. Krombein T. Wijesinhe M. Jayaweera P. A. Panawatta” (USNM), 11 ♂♂, 25 ♀♀ “Sri Lanka: N. E. Dist. Hakgala Botanic Gardens, 6000 feet black light 6–8 October 1976/ Collected by G. F. Hevel R. E. Dietz IV S. Karunaratne D. W. Balasooriya” (USNM), 1 ♂ “Sri Lanka: N. E. Dist. Hakgala, Meena Ella Nursery, 18–20-III-1978, at light/ Collectors: M. D. Hubbard T. Wijesinhe” (USNM), 1 ♂ “Sri Lanka: N. E. Dist. Hakgala, Meena Ella Nursery 20-III-1978/ Collectors: M. D. Hubbard T. Wijesinhe” (USNM), 6 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀ “Sri Lanka: N. E. Dist. Moon Plains 1635 ft. 18 VIII 1973 Ginter Ekis/ Collected at black light” (USNM), 6 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀ “Ceylon: N. E. Dist. Patticola, 6100’ 3–6-X-1970 O. S. Flint, Jr.” (USNM), 8 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀ “Ceylon: Bad. Dist. Kande-ela Reservoir, 6200’ 1–5-X-1970 O. S. Flint, Jr.” (USNM), 1 ♀ “Sri Lanka: N. E. Dist. High Forest, Kurundu Oya 18-III-1973, 5000 ft. Baumann & Cross” (USNM), 1 ♀ “Sri Lanka: Keg Dist. Kitugala Resthouse 3–5 February 1979 malaise trap/ K. V. Krombein P. B. Karunaratne T. Wijesinhe S. Siriwardene T. Gunawardene” (USNM), 1 ♀ “Sri Lanka: N. E. Dist. Nuwara Eliya Galway Reserve 28-IX-1973/ K. V. Krombein P. B. Karunaratne P. Fernando” (USNM), 2 ♀♀ “Sri Lanka: N. E. Dist. Kande Ela, 6200 ft. 31.V-2.VI-1976 At blacklight/ K. V. Krombein S. Karunaratne D. W. Balasooriya” (USNM).

Redescription. Length: 9.6 mm, length of elytra: 7.5 mm, width: 5.3 mm. Body oval, dark reddish brown, antenna yellow, labroclypeus moderately shiny, dorsal surface dull, with fine, sparse to moderately dense, erect setae on head, pronotum and elytra.

Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and strongly convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus produce an indistinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin

shallowly sinuate medially; surface weakly convex, moderately shiny, finely and densely punctate, distance between punctures subequal their diameter, with a few erect setae in larger punctures; frontoclypeal suture distinctly impressed and weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately 2.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow, finely punctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons with very fine, sparse punctures, glabrous except for a few erect setae beside eyes and behind frontoclypeal suture. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.6. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, in male as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins almost straight and evenly narrowed until anterior third of pronotum, anteriorly weakly convex and distinctly convergent to anterior angles, anterior angles moderately produced and blunt, anterior margin weakly produced medially, anterior marginal line widely incomplete medially; surface densely and finely punctate, with a few long setae on lateral disc and punctures with microscopic setae only; anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate and slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with very fine and dense punctures each bearing a very minute seta, on midline punctate.

Elytra oblong, widest just behind middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine, moderately dense punctures concentrated along striae, all intervals with a fine, erect, moderately long, yellow setae, remainder of punctures with minute setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border broadly membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, sparsely setose on metasternal disc, otherwise only minutely setose; metacoxa glabrous except for numerous long setae laterally; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with very short or minute setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny, smooth chitinous border, which is a sixth as long as sternite. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/1.96. Median apophysis of metacoxa with very dense and evenly short setae. Pygidium moderately convex, very finely and moderately densely punctate including midline, punctures with microscopic setae and with numerous erect setae of different length.

Legs moderately wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and moderately densely punctate. Metafemur dull, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line, densely punctate behind posterior longitudinal

dinal row of setae, posterior ventral margin feebly concave medially, strongly widened in apical half and finely serrate apically, posterior dorsal margin not serrated, glabrous. Metatibia moderately wide and short, widest behind middle, dorsal and ventral margins subparallel in posterior two thirds, ratio width/length: 1/3.3, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one at middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with two single punctures with serrated margins each bearing a single spine; lateral face longitudinally convex, with dense, fine punctures, along the middle smooth, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin with four strong equidistant spines; medial face very sparsely punctate, apex shallowly concave interiorly near tarsal articulation. Meso- and metatarsomeres very finely and sparsely punctate dorsally but glabrous, with sparse, short setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated, longitudinal ridge and a robust, parallel carina; first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and as long as the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 8G-I.

Remarks. The only known syntype of this species is a female. The species was redefined (Fig. 8G-I) based on a male specimen ("Serica fistulosa Typ. Brsk./Ceylon/ Coll. Brenske/ fistulosa Brsk.") being distinct from the lectotype of *M. fistulosa* and almost identical with the syntype of *M. veligamana* in the external morphology.

***Maladera coxalis* (Moser, 1915) comb. n.**

(Figs 8J-L, 18D)

Autoserica coxalis Moser, 1915b: 149; Frey 1972: 208.

Type material examined. Syntypes: 1 ♂ "Ceylon 2de trim 1889 (H. Fruhstorfer)/ *Autoserica coxalis* Mos. Type ♂/ *coxalis* Mos." (ZMHB), 1 ♀ "Waduwa Ceylon 2de trim 89 I.Z. Kannegieter/ ♀/ *Autoserica coxalis* Mos. Type ♀" (ZMHB).

Additional material examined. 1 ex. "Ceylon: Rat. Dist. Udawalawe, Dam Site 19-X-1970 250' O. S. Flint, Jr." (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Rat. Dist. Udawalawe 300ft. 1 VIII 1973 Ginter Ekis/ Collected at black light" (USNM), 1 ex. "Ceylon: Rat. Dist. Uggalkaltota 350 ft. Irrigation Bungalow 31 Jan.-8 Feb. 1970 Davis & Rowe" (USNM), 4 ex. "Ceylon: Rat. Dist. Uggalkaltota 10-14-X-1970, 500' O. S. Flint, Jr." (USNM), 3 ex. "Sri Lanka: Tri. Dist. China Bay, 200 feet black light 9-11 November 1976/ Collected by G. F. Hevel R. E. Dietz IV S. Karunaratne D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 2 ex. "Sri Lanka: Amp. Dist., 140 m Ekgal Aru Sanct. Jungle 11-15 Sept. 1977/ K. V. Krombein PB. Karunaratne T. Wijesinha M. Jayaweera" (USNM), 3 ex. "Sri Lanka: Amp. Dist.,

Ekga Aru 90m Circuit Bungalow 11-14 Sept. 1977/ K. V. Krombein PB. Karunaratne T. Wijesinha M. Jayaweera" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Col. Dist., Colombo 28 June 1977 T. Wijesinha/ Collected in Malaise trap Museum Garden" (USNM), 1 ex. "Ceylon: Rat. Dist. Panamure 500' 15-21-X-1970, O. S. Flint, Jr." (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Kan. Dist., Kandy, Udawattakele Sanctuary 26-30 July 1978 blacklight/ K. V. Krombein T. Wijesinha V. Kulasekare L. Jayawickrema" (USNM), 2 ex. "Sri Lanka: Man. Dist. 8 miles SE of Mannar, black light 15feet, 6 Nov. 1976/ Collected by G. F. Hevel R. E. Dietz IV S. Karunaratne D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 3 ex. "Sri Lanka: Kan. Dist., Hasalaka 140-170 m 15-17 Sept 1977/ K. V. Krombein PB. Karunaratne T. Wijesinha M. Jayaweera" (USNM), 2 ex. "Ceylon: Kan. Dist., Hasalaka, 500' 22-25XI-1970, O. S. Flint, Jr." (USNM), 2 ex. "Sri Lanka: Tri. Dist., China Bay Ridge Bungalow, 0-50 feet 24-25 July 1978 malaise trap/ K. V. Krombein T. Wijesinha V. Kulasekare L. Jayawickrema" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Mon. Dist. Mau Ara 100 m, 10mi. E. of Udawalawa 24-26 Sep. 1977/ Collected in yellow pan trap (Moeiricke type)/ KV Kormbein PB Karunaratne T Wijesinha M Jayaweera" (USNM).

Uncertain species assignment: (females: *M. coxalis* or *M. kuruvitana*): 1 ♀ "Sri Lanka: Anu. Dist. Padaviya, Antiquities Site 20-23 July 1978 at blacklight/ K. V. Krombein T. Wijesinha, V. Kulasekare L. Jayawickrema" (USNM), 1 ♀ "Ceylon: Anu. Dist. Padaviya, 180' O. S. Flint, Jr." (USNM), 1 ♀ "Sri Lanka: Pol. Dist. 10mi. E. of Habarana black light, 650 ft. 12 November 1976/ Collected by G. F. Hevel R. E. Dietz IV S. Karunaratne D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 1 ♀ "Sri Lanka: Bad. Dist. Duhinda blacklight trap 30-4X-1975/ collected by D. M. Davies, S. Karunaratne D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 1 ♀ "Sri Lanka: Bad. Dist. Duhinda Falls 16-VIII-1973 1300 ft. Ginter Ekis/ Collected at black light" (USNM), 1 ♀ "Sri Lanka: Amp. Dist. Inginiyagala, 250 ft. black light 21-24 November 1976/ Collected by G. F. Hevel R. E. Dietz IV S. Karunaratne D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 1 ♀ "Sri Lanka: Man. Dist. 0.5mi NE Kokmotte Wilpattu Natl. Park 50-100ft, 5-8 x 1977 at white light/ K. V. Krombein P. B. Karunaratne P. Fernando T. Wijesinha M. Jayaweera" (USNM).

Redescription. Length: 10.8 mm, length of elytra: 7.4 mm, width: 6.3 mm. Body oval, dark brown, antennae dark yellowish, labroclypeus moderately shiny, dorsal surface dull, with fine, sparse erect setae on head and pronotum. Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, convex and strongly convergent to very broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus produce an indistinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin very weakly sinuate medially, almost straight, surface weakly convex, moderate-

ly shiny, basis narrowly dull, coarsely and densely punctate, distance between punctures smaller than their diameter, with a few erect setae in larger punctures; frontoclypeal suture feebly impressed and weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately 2.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow, finely punctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons with very fine, irregularly sparse punctures, glabrous except for a few erect setae beside eyes and behind frontoclypeal suture. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.54. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, in male slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex and convergent to moderately produced and blunt anterior angles, anterior margin weakly produced medially, anterior marginal line widely incomplete medially; surface densely and finely punctate, with a few long setae on lateral disc, punctures with microscopic setae only; anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line, hypomeron carinate and slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with very fine and dense punctures each bearing a very minute seta, on midline impunctate.

Elytra oblong, widest just behind middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine, moderately dense punctures strongly concentrated along striae, odd intervals with sparse, moderately long setae, remainder of punctures with minute setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border narrowly membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, sparsely setose on metasternal disc, otherwise only minutely setose including metacoxa except for numerous long setae laterally; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with very short or minute setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny, smooth chitinous border of about one third of sternite length. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/2.05. Median apophysis of metacoxa with very dense and evenly short, white, scale-like setae. Pygidium moderately convex, finely and moderately densely punctate, midline punctate, punctures with microscopic setae and with numerous erect setae of different length at apex.

Legs moderately wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and moderately densely punctate. Metafemur dull, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line, densely punctate behind posterior longitudinal row of setae, posterior ventral margin feebly con-

cave medially, strongly widened in apical half and indistinctly serrate apically, posterior dorsal margin not serrated, glabrous. Metatibia wide and short, widest at middle, ratio width/length: 1/2.6, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly before middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with two single punctures with serrated margins each bearing a single spine; lateral face longitudinally convex, with moderately dense, fine punctures, along the middle impunctate, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin with five strong equidistant spines; medial face impunctate, apex shallowly concave interiorly near tarsal articulation. Meso- and metatarsomeres very sparsely punctate dorsally and glabrous, with sparse, short setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated, longitudinal ridge and a robust, parallel carina; first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and almost as long as the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 8J-L.

Maladera kuruwitana sp. n.

(Figs 9A-C, 15H, 19A)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ "Ceylon, Sabaragamuwa Prov. Deerwood, Kuruwita 6 mls NNW Ratnapura 17-22 II 62 Loc. 90/I/ Lund University Ceylon Expedition 1962 Brinck-Andersson-Cederholm" (MZLU). Paratypes: 5 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ "Sri Lanka: Kan Dist. Kandy Tour Inn 31-III-1978 M.D. Hubbard and T. Wijesinha" (USNM), 1 ♂ "Sri Lanka: Kan. Dist. Peradeniya, Hantana Hill 29-III-1973, 2000 ft. Baumann & Cross" (USNM), 1 ♂ "Ceylon: Kan. Dist. Kandy Reservoir Jungle 4 III 1972 K. V. Krombein & P. B. Karunaratne" (USNM), 1 ♀ "Sri Lanka: Kann. Dist. Udawatte Kele, Kandy 29-III-1973, 2000 ft. Baumann & Cross" (USNM).

Description. Length: 11.8 mm, length of elytra: 8.1 mm, width: 7.3 mm. Body oval, dark brown, antenna dark yellowish, labroclypeus moderately shiny, dorsal surface dull, with fine, sparse erect setae on head and pronotum.

Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, convex and strongly convergent to very broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus produce an indistinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin straight; surface weakly convex, moderately shiny, basis narrowly dull, coarsely and densely punctate, distance between punctures smaller than their diameter, with a few erect setae in larger punctures; frontoclypeal suture feebly impressed and weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately 2.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately

long and narrow, finely punctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons with very fine, irregularly sparse punctures, glabrous except for a few erect setae beside eyes and behind frontoclypeal suture. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.6. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, in male as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex and convergent to moderately produced and blunt anterior angles, anterior margin weakly produced medially, anterior marginal line widely incomplete medially; surface densely and finely punctate, with a few long setae on lateral disc, punctures with microscopic setae only; anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate and slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with very fine and dense punctures each bearing a very minute seta, on midline impunctate.

Elytra oblong, widest just behind middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals feebly convex, with fine, moderately dense punctures strongly concentrated along striae, odd intervals with sparse, moderately long setae, remainder of punctures with minute setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border narrowly membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, sparsely setose on metasternal disc, otherwise only minutely setose including metacoxa except for numerous long setae laterally; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with very short or minute setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny, smooth chitinous border of about one third of sternite length. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/2.2. Median apophysis of metacoxa with very dense and evenly short, white, scale-like setae. Pygidium moderately convex, finely and moderately densely punctate including midline, punctures with microscopic setae and with numerous erect setae of different length at apex.

Legs moderately wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and moderately densely punctate. Metafemur dull, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line, densely punctate behind posterior longitudinal row of setae, posterior ventral margin feebly concave medially, strongly widened in apical half and indistinctly serrate apically, posterior dorsal margin not serrated, glabrous. Metatibia wide and short, widest at middle, ratio width/length: 1/2.6, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly before middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dor-

sal margin basally with two single punctures with serrated margins each bearing a single spine; lateral face longitudinally convex, with moderately dense, fine punctures, along the middle impunctate, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin with five strong equidistant spines; medial face impunctate, apex shallowly concave interiorly near tarsal articulation. Meso- and metatarsomeres very sparsely punctate dorsally and glabrous, with sparse, short setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated, longitudinal ridge and a robust, parallel carina; first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and almost as long as the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 9A–C. Habitus: Fig. 15H.

Variation. Length: 10.0–11.8 mm, length of elytra: 7.5–8.1 mm, width: 7.0–7.3 mm. Female: Eyes slightly smaller, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.58, antennal club slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined.

Diagnosis. The new species resembles *M. coxalis* in its external morphology and size, but differs from the latter distinctly by the shape of the aedeagus, having the apex deeply subdivided into two major processes (Fig. 9A–C).

Ethymology. The new species is named after the type locality, Kuruwita (adjective in the nominative singular).

Maladera schintlmeisteri sp. n.

(Figs 9G–I, 19B)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Sri Lanka: 1.iv.1997; World’ End; 1100 m; 6°46’N 80°51’E; Schintlmeister & Sinaev leg.” (CP). Paratype: 1 ♂ “Sri Lanka: 1.iv.1997; World’ End; 1100 m; 6°46’N 80°51’E; Schintlmeister & Sinaev leg.” (ZFMK).

Description. Length: 11.5 mm, length of elytra: 8.7 mm, width: 7.4 mm. Body oval, dark brown, antenna dark yellowish, labroclypeus moderately shiny, dorsal surface dull, with fine, sparse erect setae on head and pronotum.

Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, convex and strongly convergent to very broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus produce an indistinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, surface weakly convex, moderately shiny, basis narrowly dull, coarsely and densely punctate, distance between punctures smaller than their diameter, with a few erect setae in larger punctures; frontoclypeal suture feebly impressed and weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately 2.5 times as wide as long;

ocular canthus moderately long and narrow, finely punctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons with very fine, irregularly sparse punctures, glabrous except for a few erect setae beside eyes and behind frontoclypeal suture. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.6. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, in male slightly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex and convergent to moderately produced and blunt anterior angles, anterior margin weakly produced medially, anterior marginal line very fine but complete medially; surface densely and finely punctate, with a few long setae on lateral disc, punctures with microscopic setae only; anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate and slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with very fine and dense punctures each bearing a very minute seta, on midline impunctate.

Elytra oblong, widest just behind middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine, moderately dense punctures strongly concentrated along striae, odd intervals with sparse, moderately long setae, remainder of punctures with minute setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border narrowly membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, sparsely setose on metasternal disc, otherwise only minutely setose including metacoxa except for numerous long setae laterally; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with very short or minute setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny, smooth chitinous border of about one third of sternite length. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/2.1. Median apophysis of metacoxa with moderately dense and short, fine setae. Pygidium moderately convex, finely and densely punctate including midline, punctures with microscopic setae and with numerous erect setae of different length on apical half.

Legs moderately wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and moderately densely punctate. Metafemur dull, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line, densely punctate behind posterior longitudinal row of setae, posterior ventral margin feebly concave medially, strongly widened in apical half and indistinctly serrate apically, posterior dorsal margin not serrated, glabrous. Metatibia wide and short, widest at middle, dorsal and ventral margins in apical two thirds subparallel, ratio width/ length: 1/3.0, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly before mid-

dle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with two single punctures with serrated margins each bearing a single spine; lateral face longitudinally convex, with moderately dense, fine punctures, along the middle impunctate, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin with five strong equidistant spines, medial face impunctate, apex shallowly concave anteriorly near tarsal articulation. Meso- and metatarsomeres very sparsely punctate dorsally and glabrous, with sparse, short setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated, longitudinal ridge and a robust, parallel carina; first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and almost as long as the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 9G-I.

Variation. Length: 11.5–12.4 mm, length of elytra: 8.5–8.7 mm, width: 7.2–7.4 mm. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. The new species resembles *M. kuruvitana* in the external morphology and size but differs distinctly in the slightly slenderer metatibia, the lacking scale-like setae on the metacoxal apophysis, and in the shape of the aedeagus, having apically a single, narrowly extended tube (Fig. 9G-I).

Ethymology. The new species is named after one of its collectors, Alexander Schintlmeister (species name – noun in the genitive case).

***Maladera woodi* sp. n.**
(Figs 9D–F, 19B)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Sri Lanka: Mon. Dist. Monaragala 6 June 1975 S. L. Wood & J. L. Petty” (USNM).

Description. Length: 8.8 mm, length of elytra: 6.3 mm, width: 5.4 mm. Body oval, dark brown, antenna dark yellowish, labroclypeus moderately shiny, dorsal surface dull, with fine, sparse erect setae on head, pronotum, and elytra.

Labroclypeus trapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins convex and strongly convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus produce an indistinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially; surface weakly convex, moderately shiny, basis narrowly dull, coarsely and densely punctate, distance between punctures smaller than their diameter, with a few erect setae in larger punctures; frontoclypeal suture feebly impressed and weakly angled medially; smooth area

anterior to eye approximately 2.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow, finely punctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons with fine, sparse punctures, glabrous except for a few erect setae beside eyes and behind frontoclypeal suture. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.54. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, in male slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex and convergent to anterior angles, anterior angles moderately produced and moderately acute, anterior margin weakly produced medially, anterior marginal line very fine but complete medially; surface densely and finely punctate, with one or two long setae on each side of lateral disc, punctures with microscopic setae only; anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate and slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with very fine and dense punctures each bearing a very minute seta, on midline impunctate.

Elytra oblong, widest just behind middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine, moderately dense punctures strongly concentrated along striae, odd intervals with sparse, moderately long setae, remainder of punctures with minute setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border narrowly membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, sparsely setose on metasternal disc, otherwise only minutely setose including metacoxa except for numerous long setae laterally; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with very short or minute setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny, smooth chitinous border of about one third of sternite length. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/2.0. Median apophysis of metacoxa with very dense and evenly short, scale-like setae. Pygidium apically strongly convex, coarsely and densely punctate, with a narrow, smooth midline, punctures with microscopic setae and with numerous erect setae of different length on apical half.

Legs wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and moderately densely punctate. Metafemur dull, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line, densely punctate behind posterior longitudinal row of setae, posterior ventral margin feebly concave medially, strongly widened in apical half and indistinctly serrate apically, posterior dorsal margin not serrated, glabrous. Metatibia wide and short, widest at middle, ratio width/

length: 1/2.4, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one at middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with two single punctures with serrated margins each bearing a single spine; lateral face longitudinally convex, with moderately dense, fine punctures, along the middle impunctate, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin with five strong equidistant spines; medial face impunctate, apex shallowly concave inferiorly near tarsal articulation. Meso- and metatarsomeres very sparsely punctate dorsally and minutely setose, with sparse, short setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated, longitudinal ridge and a robust, parallel carina; first metatarsomere (following tarsomeres missing in holotype) slightly longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 9D–F.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis. The new species resembles *M. kuruwitana* in its external morphology, but it is smaller in size and differs distinctly in the shape of the aedeagus, having a radial excavation before the extended apical tube which is in *M. woodi* much shorter than in *M. schintlmeieri* (Fig. 9D–F).

Ethymology. The new species is named after one of its collectors, B.L. Wood (species name – noun in the genitive case).

Maladera dubia (Arrow, 1916) comb. n.

(Figs 8D–F, 19A)

Autoserica dubia Arrow, 1916: 437.

Type material examined. Lectotype (here designated): 1 ♂ “Pattipola Ceylon V–1911/ Syntype/ Ceylon E.E. Green 1910–19/ *Autoserica dubia* type Arrow” (BMNH). Paralectotypes: 3 ♀♀ “Pattipola Ceylon V–1911/ Syntype/ Ceylon E.E. Green 1910–19/ ♀♀” (BMNH).

Additional material examined. 10 ex. “Ceylon N.E. Dist. Kanda-ela Reservoir 5.6 mi. SW Nuwara Eliya, 6200 ft. 10–21 Feb. 1970 Davis & Rowe” (USNM), 7 ex. “Sri Lanka: N.E. Dist. Nuwara Eliya blacklight trap 26–27–IX–1975/ collected by D.M. Davies S. Karunaratne, D.W. Balasooriya” (USNM), 3 ex. “Ceylon: N.E. Dist. Horton Plains Agradatana Rd. 4–X–1970, 6600’ O.S. Flint” (USNM), 2 ex. “Ceylon: N.E. Dist. Horton Plains Belihul Oya, at Farr Inn, 4–6–IV–1978/ Collectors: M.D. Hubbard T. Wijesinha” (USNM), 1 ex. “Ceylon: N.E. Dist. Horton Plains Wildlife Circ. Bungalow, 5–6–IV–1978/ Collectors: M.D. Hubbard T. Wijesinha” (USNM), 2 ex. “Sri Lanka: N.E. Dist. Moon Plains 1635ft. 18 VIII 1973 Ginter Ekis/ Collected at black light” (USNM), 1 ex.

"Ceylon: Bad. Dist. Kande-ela Reservoir, 6200' 1-5-X-1970 O. S. Flint" (USNM).

Redescription. Length: 7.7 mm, length of elytra: 6.0 mm, width: 4.5 mm. Body oval, dark brown, antenna yellowish brown, labroclypeus shiny, remainder of dorsal surface dull, nearly glabrous except for a few fine setae on head, pronotum, and elytra.

Labroclypeus shortly subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and strongly convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin distinctly sinuate medially, surface feebly convex anteriorly, shiny, finely and moderately densely punctate, distance between punctures subequal their diameter, with a few erect setae; frontoclypeal suture feebly impressed and weakly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately twice as wide as long; ocular canthus long and narrow, finely punctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons with very fine, sparse punctures vanishing partly under the dull torment, with a few fine setae beside eyes and behind the frontoclypeal suture. Eyes very large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.9. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, in male 1.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres together. Menthum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half straight and moderately convergent, anteriorly weakly convex and evenly narrowed to strongly produced and moderately sharp anterior angles, posterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin weakly produced medially, anterior marginal line widely incomplete medially; surface densely and finely punctate, with a one or two long setae on lateral disc, punctures with microscopic setae only; anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate but not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine and sparse punctures each bearing a very minute seta, on midline impunctate.

Elytra oblong, widest just behind middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine, moderately dense punctures concentrated along striae, odd intervals with a few fine, short, yellow setae, remainder of punctures with minute setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border broadly membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with moderately large and dense punctures, sparsely setose; metacoxa glabrous except for numerous long setae laterally, apical margin of metacoxa concavely sinuate before external angle; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, some punctures with very short or minute setae, each sternite

with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny, smooth and short chitinous border. Mesosternum between mesocoxae little narrower than mesofemur, with a semi-circular ridge bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.96. Median apophysis of metacoxa with very dense and evenly short setae. Pygidium weakly convex, finely and moderately densely punctate including midline, punctures with microscopic setae and with moderately dense, erect setae.

Legs slender; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and densely punctate. Metafemur dull, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line, posterior ventral margin feebly concave medially, moderately widened in apical half and finely serrate apically, posterior dorsal margin not serrated, glabrous. Metatibia slender and moderately long, widest at middle, dorsal and ventral margins in posterior two thirds subparallel, ratio width/length: 1/3.2, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of very robust spines, basal one at two thirds, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with a longitudinal serrated carina reaching the basal group of spines; lateral face longitudinally convex, with moderately dense, fine punctures laterally and smooth on midline, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin with five very robust equidistant spines; medial face very sparsely and superficially punctate, apex shallowly truncate anteriorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres very finely and sparsely punctate dorsally, with sparse, short setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated, longitudinal ridge and a robust, parallel carina, first metatarsomere a little shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and as long as the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 8D-F.

Variation. Length: 7.7-8.3 mm, length of elytra: 6.0-6.6 mm, width: 4.5-5.1 mm. Female: Eyes small, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.6. Antennal club shorter than remaining antennomeres combined.

***Maladera hortoniensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 11M-O, 15G, 19A)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ "Ceylon, Centr. Prov. Horton Plains, Alt. 7000 ft. 12 mls SSE Nuwara-Eliya 19.III.62 Loc. 163/ Lund University Ceylon Expedition 1962 Brinck-Andersson-Cederholm" (MZLU). Paratypes: 2 ♀♀ "Ceylon, Centr. Prov. Horton Plains, Alt. 7000 ft. 12 mls SSE Nuwara-Eliya 19.III.62 Loc. 163/ Lund University Ceylon Expedition 1962 Brinck-Andersson-Cederholm" (MZLU), 1 ♂ "Horton Plains 6,000 ft. 18-20.III.82/ Ceylon G. Lewis 910-320" (BMNH), 1 ♂

"Sri Lanka: I. iv. 1997; World' End, 1100 m, 6°46'N 80°51'E; Schintmeister & Sinaev leg." (CP), 18 ♂♂, 28 ♀♀ "Ceylon N. E. Dist. Kanda-ela Reservoir 5.6 mi SW Nuwara Eliya, 6200 ft 10–21 Feb. 1970 Davis & Rowe" (USNM), 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀ "Sri Lanka: N. E. Dist. Horton Plains Belinul Oya at Farr Inn, 4–6 IV–1978/ Collectors: M. D. Hubbard & T. Wijesinha" (USNM), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ "Ceylon Bad Dist. Kanda-ela Reservoir 6200' 1–5 X–1970 O. S. Flint, Jr" (USNM), 1 ♂, 5 ♀♀ "Sri Lanka: N. E. Dist. Kanda-ela 6200 ft 31–V–2 VI–1976 at blacklight/ collected by K. V. Krombein, S. Karunaratne, D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ "Sri Lanka: N. E. Dist Horton Plains 22–III–1973, 7000ft, Baumann & Cross" (USNM), 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ "Ceylon: N. E. Dist Horton Plains Agradatana Rd, 4–X–70 6600' O. S. Flint, Jr" (USNM), 1 ♀ "Sri Lanka: N. E. Dist. Horton Plains 7800 ft. 30–IX–1 X–1973 at black light/ K. V. Krombein, P. B. Karunaratne, P. Fernando" (USNM), 1 ♂ "Nuwara-Eliya E. Simon 1892/ Slg. R. Oberthür (Coll. C. Martin) Eing. Nr. 4, 1956" (ZFMK).

Description. Length: 8.3 mm, length of elytra: 6.3 mm, width: 4.7 mm. Body oval-oblong, reddish brown, antenna yellowish brown, labroclypeus shiny, remainder of dorsal surface dull, nearly glabrous except for a few fine setae on head, pronotum, and elytra.

Labroclypeus shortly subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and strongly convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocellar canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin distinctly sinuate medially; surface feebly convex anteriorly, shiny, finely and moderately densely punctate, distance between punctures subequal their diameter, with a few erect setae; frontoclypeal suture feebly impressed and weakly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately twice as wide as long; ocellar canthus long and narrow, finely punctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons with very fine, sparse punctures vanishing partly under the dull toment, with a few fine setae beside eyes and behind the frontoclypeal suture. Eyes large, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.78. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, in male slightly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half straight and moderately convergent, anteriorly weakly convex and evenly narrowed to strongly produced and moderately sharp anterior angles, posterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin weakly produced medially, anterior marginal line widely incomplete medially; surface densely and finely punctate, with a one or two long setae on lateral disc, punctures with microscopic setae only; anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate but not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine

and sparse punctures each bearing a very minute seta, on midline impunctate.

Elytra oblong, widest just behind middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine, moderately dense punctures concentrated along striae, odd intervals with a few fine, short, yellow setae, remainder of punctures with minute setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border broadly membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with moderately large and dense punctures, sparsely setose; metacoxa glabrous except for numerous long setae laterally, apical margin of metacoxa concavely sinuate before external angle; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, some punctures with very short or minute setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny, smooth and short chitinous border. Mesosternum between mesocoxae little narrower than mesofemur, with a semi-circular ridge bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/ 1.71. Median apophysis of metacoxa with very dense and evenly short setae. Pygidium weakly convex, finely and moderately densely punctate including midline, punctures with microscopic setae and with moderately dense, adjacent setae on apical half, along apical margin with long erect setae.

Legs slender, femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and densely punctate. Metafemur dull, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line, posterior ventral margin feebly concave medially, moderately widened in apical half and finely serrate apically, posterior dorsal margin not serrated, glabrous. Metatibia slender and long, widest at apex, ratio width/ length: 1/ 3.7, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of very robust spines, basal one at two thirds, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with a longitudinal serrated carina reaching the basal group of spines; lateral face longitudinally convex, with moderately dense, fine punctures laterally and smooth on midline, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin with five very robust equidistant spines; medial face very sparsely and superficially punctate, apex shallowly truncate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Meso- and metatarsomeres very finely and sparsely punctate dorsally, with sparse, short setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated, longitudinal ridge and a robust, parallel carina, first metatarsomere a little shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and as long as the dorsal tibial spur. Prothibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 11M–O. Habitus: Fig. 15G.

Variation. Length: 7.8–8.3 mm, length of elytra: 5.9–6.3 mm, width: 4.4–4.7 mm. Female: Eyes slightly smaller than in male, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.72. Antennal club little shorter than remaining antennomeres combined.

Diagnosis. *Maladera hortensis* sp. n. is very similar to *M. dubia* in its external shape, but differs in the shorter antennal club in the male, the slenderer metatibia and the shape of the aedeagus. The apex of the latter is in *M. hortensis* apically more strongly narrowed than in *M. dubia*, and a median ventral hook is missing (Fig. 11M–O).

Etymology. The new species is named after its occurrence on the Horton plains (adjective in the nominative singular).

***Maladera badullana* sp. n.**

(Figs 11P–R, 18D)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Sri Lanka c., 28 III. near Ambewella, 1800 m New Zealand farm area 30 km SW of Badulla Z. Kejval lgt. 1994/ SS2” (CP). Paratypes: 1 ♂ same data as holotype (ZFMK), 1 ♂ “Sri Lanka: 1. iv. 1997; World’ End; 1100 m; 6°46’N 80°51’E; Schindmeister & Sinaev leg.” (CP), 47 ♂♂, 20 ♀♀ “Ceylon N. E. Dist. Kanda-ela Reservior 5. 6 mi SW Nuwara Eliya, 6200 ft 10–21 Feb. 1970 Davis & Rowe” (USNM), 7 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ “Sri Lanka: N. E. Dist. Kanda-ela 2 June 1975 S. L. Wood & J. L. Petty/ Collected in black light trap” (USNM), 4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ “Sri Lanka: N. E. Dist. Moon Plains 1635ft. 18 VIII 1973 Ginter Ekis/ Collected in black light” (USNM), 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ “Sri Lanka: N. E. Dist. Nuwara Eliya 1–3–IV–1978, at light M. D. Hubbard and T. Wijesinha” (USNM), 12 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀ “Sri Lanka: N. E. Dist. Kanda-ela, 6200ft. 31.V–2.VI–1976 at blacklight/ Collected by K. V. Krombein, S. Karunaratne, D. W. Balasooriya” (USNM), 5 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ “Sri Lanka: N. E. Dist. Nuwara Eliya, Lake Gregory, 16–III–1973, 6000ft. Baumann & Cross/ Collected in black light” (USNM), 1 ♂ “Sri Lanka: N. E. Dist. Hakgala, Neena Ella Nursery, 18–20–III–1978, at light/Collectors:M. D. Hubbard & T. Wijesinha” (USNM), 1 ♂ “Ceylon Kan Dist Kandy 1–15 March 1971 Priyadasa & Somapala” (USNM), 1 ♂, 5 ♀♀ “Sri Lanka: N. E. Dist. Ambewella 14–III–1973, 5000ft. Baumann & Cross at black light” (USNM), 2 ♀♀ “Sri Lanka: N. E. Dist. Lovers Leap Creek 17–III–1973, 7000ft. Baumann & Cross” (USNM), 1 ♂ “Sri Lanka: N. E. Dist. Nuwara Eliya, Galway Reserve 28–IX–1–X–1973/ K. V. Krombein P. B. Karunaratne P. Fernando” (USNM), 1 ♂ “Sri Lanka: N. E. Dist. Kanda-ela reservior 3–IV–1978 M. D. Hubbard and T. Wijesinha” (USNM), 3 ♀♀ “Sri Lanka: N. E. Dist. Hakgala Botanical Gardens, 6000 feet black light 6–8 October

1976/ Collected by G. F. Hevel R. E. Dietz IV S. Karunaratne D. W. Balasooriya” (USNM).

Description. Length: 8.8 mm, length of elytra: 6.2 mm, width: 5.0 mm. Body oval, dark reddish brown, antenna yellowish brown, labroclypeus shiny, remainder of dorsal surface dull, nearly glabrous except for a few fine setae on head, pronotum, and elytra.

Labroclypeus shortly subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and moderately convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin distinctly sinuate medially, surface feebly convex anteriorly, shiny, finely and densely punctate, distance between punctures smaller than their diameter, with a few erect setae in larger punctures; frontoclypeal suture feebly impressed and weakly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately twice as wide as long, ocular canthus moderately long and narrow, finely punctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons with very fine, sparse punctures vanishing partly under the dull toment, with a few fine setae on centre, beside eyes and behind the frontoclypeal suture. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.64. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, in male as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half straight and moderately convergent, anteriorly weakly convex and evenly narrowed to strongly produced and moderately sharp anterior angles, posterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin weakly produced medially, anterior marginal line widely incomplete medially; surface densely and finely punctate, with a one or two long setae on lateral disc, punctures with microscopic setae only; anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate but not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine and sparse punctures each bearing a very minute seta, on midline impunctate.

Elytra oblong, widest just behind middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine, moderately dense punctures concentrated along striae, odd intervals with a few fine, short, yellow setae, remainder of punctures with minute setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border broadly membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with moderately large and dense punctures, sparsely setose; metacoxa glabrous except for numerous long setae laterally, apical margin of metacoxa not sinuate before external angle; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, some punct-

tures with very short or minute setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny smooth chitinous border of about a third of sternite length. Mesosternum between mesocoxae little narrower than mesofemur, with a semi-circular ridge bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/ 1.92. Median apophysis of metacoxa with moderately dense, uneven, short setae. Pygidium weakly convex, finely and moderately densely punctate including midline, punctures with microscopic setae and with moderately dense, adjacent setae on apical half, along apical margin with long erect setae.

Legs moderately slender; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and densely punctate. Metafemur dull, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line, posterior ventral margin feebly concave medially, moderately widened in apical half and finely serrate apically, posterior dorsal margin not serrated, glabrous. Metatibia slender and long, widest at apex, ratio width/ length: 1/ 3.0, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of very robust spines, basal one at middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with a longitudinal serrated carina reaching the basal group of spines; lateral face longitudinally convex, with moderately dense, fine punctures laterally and smooth on midline, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin with four very robust spines equidistant from each other; medial face very sparsely and superficially punctate, apex shallowly truncate anteriorly near tarsal articulation. Meso- and metatarsomeres very finely and sparsely punctate dorsally, with sparse, short setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated, longitudinal ridge and a robust, parallel carina, first metatarsomere a little shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 11P–R.

Variation. Length: 8.6–8.8 mm, length of elytra: 6.0–6.2 mm, width: 5.0–5.3 mm. Female: Eyes as large as in male in male, antennal club distinctly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined.

Diagnosis. *Maladera badullana* sp. n. is very similar to *M. hortonensis* in its external morphology, but differs in the shorter and more oval body shape, the straight posterior margin of the metacoxa, the slightly shorter male antennal club, a shorter and wider metatibia, and in the shape of aedeagus (Fig. 11P–R). The apex of the latter is apically less narrow than in *M. hortonensis* and it possesses a very large and convex ventral extension.

Etymology. The new species is named after its vicinity to the city Badulla (adjective in the nominative singular).

***Maladera payagana* sp. n.**

(Fig. 9M–O)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Ceylon/ 118/ Poyaga A. Humbert” (MNHG).

Description. Length: 9.2 mm, length of elytra: 7.0 mm, width: 5.3 mm. Body oval, dark brown, antenna yellowish brown, labroclypeus shiny, remainder of dorsal surface dull, nearly glabrous except for a few fine setae on head, pronotum, and elytra.

Labroclypeus shortly subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and moderately convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin distinctly sinuate medially; surface moderately convex anteriorly, shiny, finely and densely punctate, distance between punctures subequal or smaller than their diameter, with a few erect setae in larger punctures; frontoclypeal suture feebly impressed and weakly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately twice as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow, finely punctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons with very fine, sparse punctures vanishing under the dull toment, with a few fine setae on centre, beside eyes and behind the frontoclypeal suture. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.62. Antenna missing in the holotype. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal and wide, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half almost straight and strongly convergent to anterior third, anteriorly weakly convex and evenly narrowed to strongly produced and acute anterior angles, posterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin weakly produced medially, anterior marginal line widely incomplete medially; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with a one or two long setae on lateral disc and punctures with microscopic setae only; anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate but not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine and sparse punctures each bearing a very minute seta, on midline impunctate.

Elytra oblong, widest just behind middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine, moderately dense punctures concentrated along striae in particular on lateral intervals, odd intervals with a few fine, short, yellow setae, remainder of punctures with minute setae; epipleural edge robust, end-

ing at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border broadly membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with moderately large and dense punctures, sparsely setose, ventral surface including metacoxa with very minute setae in punctures; metacoxa with numerous long setae laterally, apical margin of metacoxa not sinuate before external angle; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, some scattered punctures with short setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny smooth chitinous border of about one fifth of sternite length. Mesosternum between mesocoxae little narrower than mesofemur, with a semi-circular ridge bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/2.0. Median apophysis of metacoxa with moderately dense, uneven, short setae. Pygidium strongly convex, finely and moderately densely punctate including midline, punctures with microscopic setae and with moderately dense, adjacent setae on apical half, along apical margin with long erect setae.

Legs moderately slender; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and densely punctate. Metafemur dull, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line, posterior ventral margin feebly concave medially, moderately widened in apical half and finely serrate apically, posterior dorsal margin not serrated, glabrous. Metatibia slender and long, widest at apex, ratio width/ length: 1/3.1, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of very robust spines, basal one at middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with a longitudinal serrated carina reaching the basal group of spines, lateral face longitudinally convex, with moderately dense, fine punctures laterally and smooth on midline, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin with four very robust and long equidistant spines; medial face very sparsely and superficially punctate, apex shallowly truncate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Mesotarsomeres very finely and sparsely punctate dorsally, with sparse, short setae ventrally; metatarsomeres missing. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 9M–O.

Female: unknown.

Diagnosis. *Maladera poyogana* sp. n. is very similar to *M. badullana* in its external morphology, but differs in the wider body and in the shape of the aedeagus. The apex of the latter is apically less narrowed than in *M. badullana* and it possesses a very large distal operculum (Fig. 9M–O).

Etymology. The new species is named after its type locality Poyaga (adjective in the nominative singular).

Remarks. The exact distribution in Sri Lanka unknown due to the not yet localised type locality.

***Maladera lindulana* sp. n.**

(Figs 11G–I, 15E, 19B)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Lindula Ceylon 2/3.IV.1909/ G. Bryant Coll. 1919–147” (BMNH). Paratypes: 1 ♂ “Sri Lanka mer. cent. 1–3.12.1995 above Viharahena v. Matara dist. 8–1200 m lgt. Becvar & Kostal” (CP), 1 ♂ “Ceylon Nietner” (Mus. Greifswald), 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀ “Ceylon, Centr. Prov. Knuckle Mts. 15 mls NE Kandy 11.III.62 Loc. 132/ Lund University Ceylon Expedition 1962 Brinck-Andersson-Cederholm” (MZLU, CA).

Description. Length: 7.7 mm, length of elytra: 6.0 mm, width: 4.6 mm. Body oval, dark brown, antenna yellowish brown, labroclypeus shiny, remainder of dorsal surface dull, nearly glabrous except for a few fine setae on head, pronotum, and elytra.

Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and strongly convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially; surface distinctly convex anteriorly, shiny, finely and densely punctate, distance between punctures smaller than their diameter, with a few erect setae; frontoclypeal suture feebly impressed and weakly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately twice as wide as long; ocular canthus long and narrow, finely punctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons with very fine, sparse punctures vanishing under the dull toment, with a few fine setae beside eyes and behind the frontoclypeal suture. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.63. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, in male 1.2 times as long as remaining antennomeres together. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half straight and convergent, anteriorly weakly convex and evenly narrowed to strongly produced and sharp anterior angles, posterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin weakly produced medially, anterior marginal line widely incomplete medially; surface densely and finely punctate, with a one or two long setae on lateral disc, punctures with microscopic setae only; anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate but not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine and sparse punctures each bearing a very minute seta, on midline impunctate.

Elytra oblong, widest just behind middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weak-

ly convex, with fine, moderately dense punctures concentrated along striae, odd intervals with a few fine, short, yellow setae, remainder of punctures with minute setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border broadly membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with moderately large and dense punctures, sparsely setose; metacoxa glabrous except for numerous long setae laterally, apical margin of metacoxa sinuate concavely before external angle, abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, some punctures with very short or minute setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny, smooth and short chitinous border. Mesosternum between mesocoxae little narrower than mesofemur, with a semi-circular ridge bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/2.12. Median apophysis of metacoxa with very dense and unevenly short setae. Pygidium strongly convex in apical half, finely and densely punctate including midline, punctures with microscopic setae and with moderately dense erect setae along apical margin.

Legs slender, femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and densely punctate. Metafemur dull, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line, posterior ventral margin feebly concave medially, moderately widened in apical half and finely serrate apically, posterior dorsal margin not serrated, glabrous. Metatibia slender and moderately long, widest at middle, apically weakly narrowed, ratio width/length: 1/2.8, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of very robust spines, basal one at middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with a longitudinal serrated carina reaching the basal group of spines; lateral face longitudinally convex, with moderately dense, fine punctures laterally and smooth on midline, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin with five very robust and very long spines (as long as metatibia width) equidistant from each other; medial face very sparsely and superficially punctate, apex shallowly truncate anteriorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres very finely and sparsely punctate dorsally, with sparse, short setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated, longitudinal ridge and a robust, parallel carina, first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and as long as the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 11G–I. Habitus: Fig. 15E.

Variation. Length: 7.7–9.0 mm, length of elytra: 6.0–6.9 mm, width: 4.6–5.2 mm. Female: Eyes slight smaller than in male, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.6, anten-

nal club slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined.

Diagnosis. *Maladera lindulana* sp. n. is very similar to *M. dubia* in its external morphology, but differs in smaller eyes, the slightly shorter antennal club in the male, the shorter and wider metatibia, and the shape of the aedeagus. The apex of the latter is apically evenly narrowed and dorsoventrally compressed (Fig. 11G–I).

Etymology. The new species is named after its type locality Lindula (adjective in the nominative singular).

***Maladera pubescens* (Arrow, 1916) comb. n.**

(Figs 10A–C, 19C)

Autoserica pubescens Arrow, 1916: 438.

Type material examined. Lectotype (here designated): ♂ “Colombo Ceylon 4-07/ *Autoserica pubescens* Type Arrow/ Ceylon E. E. Green 1910–19/ Type H.T./ Syntype” (BMNH).

Additional material examined. India: 1 ex. “S-India, Tamil Nadu Dindigul Anna distr.: dint. di Vattalkundu, alle luci, 21.X.1997 legit A. Sforza & L. Bartolozzi (num Mag. 2091)” (MZUF), 7 ex. “S-India: Karnataka, 5 km S Belgaum 13.VII.1996 Werner & Lorenz leg.” (ZFMK), 6 ex. “S-India: 15 km SE Bangalore, KT 25.VII.1996 Werner & Lorenz leg.” (ZFMK). **Sri Lanka:** 4 ex. “Ceylon: Padukka 43 km E Colombo 28.II.–2.III.1971/ J. & M. Sedlacek Collectors Bishop Museum” (BPBM), 2 ex. “Ceylon Colombo” (ZMHB), 1 ex. “Colombo Ceylon 2de. trim. 89 I. Z. Kannegieter” (ZMHB), 1 ex. “Ceylon Nietner” (ZMHB), 1 ex. “Ceylon Nietner/ 11391” (ZMHB), 9 ex. “Ceylon, W. Prov. Yakkala, 18 mls NE Colombo, 14–31.I.62 At light Loc. 10/ Lund University Ceylon Expedition Brinck-Andersson-Cederholm” (MZLU), 6 ex. “Ceylon, W. Prov. Yakkala, 18 mls NE Colombo, 1–28.II.62 At light Loc. 10/ Lund University Ceylon Expedition Brinck-Andersson-Cederholm” (MZLU), 16 ex. “Ceylon, W. Prov. Yakkala, 18 mls NE Colombo, 1–14.III.62 At light Loc. 10/ Lund University Ceylon Expedition Brinck-Andersson-Cederholm” (MZLU), 1 ex. “Ceylon, W. Prov. Yakkala, 18 mls NE Colombo, 1–15.III.62 At light Loc. 11/ Lund University Ceylon Expedition Brinck-Andersson-Cederholm” (MZLU), 46 ex. “Ceylon, W. Prov. Yakkala, 18 mls NE Colombo, 15–26.III.62 At light Loc. 10/ Lund University Ceylon Expedition Brinck-Andersson-Cederholm” (MZLU), 1 ex. “Ceylon, N. Centr. Prov. Wilpittu N.P., Maradana Maduwa, 23 mls W Anudhapura, 2.II.62 Loc. 48/ Lund University Ceylon Expedition Brinck-Andersson-Cederholm” (MZLU), 4 ex. “Sri Lanka: Rat. Dist. Gilimale, Induruwa Jungle, 7–8 Mar 1979 blacklight/ K.V. Krombein P.B. Karunaratne T. Wijesinha S. Siriwardane L. Jayaw-

ickrema" (USNM), 4 ex. "Sri Lanka: Rat. Dist. Gilimale, KaluGanga 27–II–1978 M.D. Hubbard and T. Wijesinha/collected at light" (USNM), 1 ex. "Ceylon Anu. Dist. Wildlife Soc. Bungalow Hunuwilagama, Wilpattu 10–19 Mar. 1970 Davis & Rowe 200ft." (USNM), 1 ♀ "Sri Lanka: Tri. Dist. Trincomalee, China Bay, 0–30m. 8–11–x–1977/collected in yellow pan trap (Moeckericke type)/ K. V. Krombein P. B. Karunaratne T. Wijesinha L. Jayawickrema" (USNM), 3 ♀♀ "Ceylon: Kan. Dist. Manu Oya, nr. Peradeniya, 1500' 22–IX–1970 O. S. Flint, Jr." (USNM), 4 ♀♀ "Sri Lanka: Kan. Dist. Mahaweli Ganga, Kandy, 2000 feet 28–III–1973 Baumann & Cross" (USNM), 1 ♀ "Sri Lanka: Man. Dist. Cashew Corp., Ma Villu, 17–21 Feb. 1979, blacklight/ K. V. Krombein, T. Wijesinha S. Siriwardane T. Gunawardane" (USNM).

Redescription. Length: 6.6 mm, length of elytra: 4.2 mm, width: 3.8 mm. Body short oval, reddish brown, antenna yellow, dorsal surface shiny, densely finely setose.

Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and strongly convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin shallowly sinuate medially; surface slightly convex, finely and very densely punctate, distance between punctures smaller than their diameter, with numerous erect setae in larger punctures, frontoclypeal suture indistinct, strongly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately twice as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow, minutely and superficially punctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons with fine, dense punctures, with minute setae in punctures and a few longer setae beside eyes and behind frontoclypeal suture. Eyes large, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.73. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with three antennomeres, in male as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and evenly narrowed to anterior third, anteriorly stronger convex, anterior angles strongly produced and sharp, anterior margin weakly produced medially; anterior marginal line fine but complete medially; surface densely and finely punctate, with dense and moderately long setae bent posteriorly on entire disc and with a few sparse longer setae directed anteriorly; anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate and slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum short and wide, triangular, finely and densely punctate, with fine and dense adjacent setae.

Elytra short oval, widest just behind middle, striae indistinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals flat, finely and very densely punctate, with fine, dense

setae similar to those of pronotum and a few sparser ones which are longer and erect or directed anteriorly, in particular on lateral intervals; epipleural edge fine, ending at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border narrowly membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface moderately shiny, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, densely setose; metacoxa glabrous except for numerous long setae laterally; abdominal sternites with evenly distributed fine and dense punctures each bearing a fine seta, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a long and more robust seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny, smooth chitinous border of about a quarter of sternite length. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semi-circular ridge bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/1.94. Pygidium strongly convex, finely and very densely punctate, without smooth midline, punctures with short and moderately dense, adjacent setae, along apical margin with a few long, erect setae.

Legs short and wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and densely punctate. Metafemur shiny, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line, ventral surface densely punctate and setose, posterior ventral margin straight, only moderately widened in apical half and finely serrate apically, posterior dorsal margin not serrated, glabrous. Metatibia short, widest at middle, posteriorly slightly narrowed, ratio width/ length: 1/2.35, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly behind middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with two single punctures with serrated margins each bearing a single spine and beside them a longitudinal, serrated line; lateral face nearly flat, with dense, fine punctures and with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin with five strong equidistant spines; medial face smooth, apex shallowly truncate inferiorly near tarsal articulation. Meso- and metatarsomeres finely and densely punctate and setose dorsally, with sparse, short setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated, longitudinal ridge and a robust, parallel carina; first metatarsomere a little shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and a little longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 10A–C.

Remarks. The species is similar to *Maladera setosa* (Brenske) because of the similar pilosity of the body surface, however, the antennal club and the labroclypeus are shorter and the parameres are completely reduced (Fig. 10A–C).

***Maladera bisornata* sp. n.**

(Figs 10D–F, 15D, 18D)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ "Ceylon: Rat. Dist. Eraporu Ganga 2 mi. NW Kolonne 16–X–1970, 1000' O. S. Flint, Jr." (USNM). Paratypes: 3 ♂♂ "Ceylon: Rat. Dist. Eraporu Ganga 2 mi. NW Kolonne 16–X–1970, 1000' O. S. Flint, Jr." (USNM), 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ "Ceylon: Kan. Dist. Hasakala, 500' 22–25–XI–1970 O. S. Flint, Jr." (USNM), 1 ♂ "Sri Lanka: Bad Dist. Ella blacklight trap 28–IX–1975/ collected by D. M. Davies, S. Karunaratne, D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 1 ♀ "Sri Lanka: Bad Dist. Ella Resthouse, 3400 ft., blacklight 17–20 November 1974/ Collectors: C. Gans P. Fernando S. Farook" (USNM), 1 ♂ "Sri Lanka mer. cent. 11.–12.12.1995 Panamure env. Ratnapura district lgt. Becvar & Kostal" (CP).

Description. Length: 6.0 mm, length of elytra: 4.3 mm, width: 3.5 mm. Body short oval, reddish brown, antenna yellow, dorsal surface shiny, densely finely setose.

Labrotypeus subtrapezoidal, moderately wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins almost straight and strongly convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin shallowly sinuate medially; surface slightly convex, finely and densely punctate, distance between punctures smaller than their diameter, with numerous erect setae in larger punctures; frontoclypeal suture weakly incised and moderately angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately three times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow, minutely and superficially punctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons with fine, dense punctures, with minute setae in punctures and a few longer setae in robust punctures beside eyes and behind frontoclypeal suture. Eyes very large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.93. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, slightly longer than remaining antennomeres combined (♂). Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and evenly narrowed to anterior third, anteriorly stronger convex, anterior angles strongly produced and sharp, anterior margin weakly produced medially, anterior marginal line fine but complete medially; surface densely and finely punctate, with dense and moderately long setae being bent posteriorly on entire disc and with dense, longer setae being directed anteriorly; anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate and slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum short and wide, triangular, finely and densely punctate, with fine and dense adjacent setae.

Elytra short oval, widest just behind middle, striae indistinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals flat, finely and very densely punctate, with fine, dense

setae similar to those of pronotum and longer, erect setae on all intervals, epipleural edge fine, ending at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border narrowly membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface shiny, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, densely setose; metacoxa with minute adjacent setae, but setae dense and long laterally; abdominal sternites with evenly distributed fine and dense punctures each bearing a fine seta, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a long and more robust seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny, smooth chitinous border of about a quarter of sternite length, third abdominal sternite with an acute median elevation. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semi-circular ridge bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/ 1.8. Median apophysis of metacoxa mesally elevated with the medioapical margin of metacoxa widely convex, with moderately dense and unevenly short setae. Pygidium moderately convex, finely, superficially and densely punctate including midline, punctures with short and dense, adjacent setae, with a few longer erect setae on disc and on apical portion.

Legs short and wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and densely punctate. Metafemur shiny, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line, ventral surface densely punctate and setose, posterior ventral margin straight, only moderately widened in apical half and finely serrate apically, posterior dorsal margin not serrated, glabrous. Metatibia short, widest at middle, posteriorly slightly narrowed, ratio width/ length: 1/ 2.62, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly behind middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with two single punctures with serrated margins each bearing a single spine and beside them a longitudinal, serrated line; lateral face nearly flat, with dense, fine punctures and with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin with five strong equidistant spines; medial face very sparsely punctate, apex shallowly truncate anteriorly near tarsal articulation. Meso- and metatarsomeres finely and densely punctate and setose dorsally, with sparse, short setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated, longitudinal ridge and a robust, parallel carina; first metatarsomere a little shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and a little longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 10D–F. Habitus: Fig. 15D.

Variation. Length: 5.6–6.0 mm, length of elytra: 4.1–4.3 mm, width: 3.4–3.5 mm. Female: Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.7; antennal club as long as remaining antennomeres combined.

Diagnosis. *Maladera bisornata* sp. n. is very similar to *M. pubescens* in its external morphology, but the former differs from the latter in the slightly longer male antennal club and the shape of the aedeagus (Fig. 10D–F). The dorsal process of the aedeagus has a long lateral lobe covered basally with short trichomes, the ventral process of the aedeagus is short and not extended medially.

Etymology. The name of this new species is derived from the composed Latin word *bisornatus*, *bis* – twice and *ornatus* – with ornament (adjective in the nominative singular), with reference to the particular shape of aedeagus.

***Maladera tricuspidata* sp. n.**
(Figs 11J–L, 19B)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Ceylon: Anu. Dist. Padaviya, 180° 2–8–XI–1970, O. S. Flint, Jr.” (USNM). Paratypes: 6 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ “Ceylon Anu. Dist. Irrigation Bungalow Padaviya 180 ft. 27 Feb.–9 Mar. 1970 Davis & Rowe” (USNM).

Description. Length: 7.1 mm, length of elytra: 5.0 mm, width: 4.2 mm. Body short oval, reddish brown, antenna yellow, dorsal surface shiny, densely finely setose.

Labroclepeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and strongly convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin shallowly sinuate medially; surface slightly convex, finely and very densely punctate, distance between punctures smaller than their diameter, with numerous erect setae in larger punctures; frontoclypeal suture indistinct, strongly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately twice as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow, minutely and superficially punctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons with fine, dense punctures, with minute setae in punctures and a few longer setae beside eyes and behind frontoclypeal suture. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.66. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, in male slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum wide, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and evenly narrowed to moderately produced and sharp anterior angles, anterior margin straight, anterior marginal line very fine but complete medially; surface densely and finely punctate, with dense and moderately long setae bent posteriorly on entire disc and with a few sparse longer setae directed anteriorly; anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line, hy-

pomeron carinate and slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum short and wide, triangular, finely and densely punctate, with fine and dense adjacent setae.

Elytra short oval, widest just behind middle, striae indistinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals flat, finely and very densely punctate, with fine setae similar to those of pronotum and a few sparser ones which are longer and erect or directed anteriorly, in particular on lateral intervals; epipleural edge fine, ending at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border broadly membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface moderately shiny, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, densely setose; metacoxa with minute adjacent setae except for numerous long setae laterally, apical margin covered with a broad rim of long, white microtrichomes; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with fine setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a long and more robust seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny, smooth chitinous border of about a quarter of sternite length. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semi-circular ridge bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.96. Median apophysis of metacoxa mesally not elevated, medioapical margin straightly directed posteriorly, with moderately dense and unevenly short setae. Pygidium moderately convex, finely and densely punctate including midline, punctures with very short and moderately dense, adjacent setae, throughout surface with moderately dense, long, erect setae.

Legs short and wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and densely punctate. Metafemur shiny, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line, ventral surface densely punctate and setose, posterior ventral margin straight, only moderately widened in apical half and finely serrate apically, posterior dorsal margin not serrated, glabrous. Metatibia short, widest at middle, posteriorly only very little narrowed, ratio width/length: 1/2.7, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one at middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with two single punctures with serrated margins each bearing a single spine and beside them a longitudinal, serrated line; lateral face nearly flat, with dense, fine punctures and with minute setae in punctures, smooth along midline of apical quarter; ventral margin with five strong equidistant spines; medial face smooth, apex shallowly truncate inferiorly near tarsal articulation. Meso- and metatarsomeres finely and very sparsely punctate but glabrous dorsally, with sparse, short setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated, longitudinal ridge and a robust, parallel carina; first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres

combined and as long as the dorsal tibial spur. Prothibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 11J–L.

Female unknown.

Variation. Length: 7.1–8.4 mm, length of elytra: 5.0–5.5 mm, width: 4.2–4.6 mm. Female: Eyes smaller, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.57; antennal club distinctly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined.

Diagnosis. *Maladera tricuspidata* sp. n. is rather similar to *M. pubescens* in the external morphology, but the body is distinctly wider and slightly larger, and the eyes are smaller; additionally it differs in the shape of the aedeagus (Fig. 11J–L): the dorsal process of the aedeagus is furcate, and an additional short, lateral process emerges laterally of the ventral process.

Etymology. The name (adjective in the nominative singular) of this new species is, with reference of the particular shape of the aedeagus, derived from the composed Latin word *tricuspidatus*, *tri* – three (times) and *cuspidatus* – sharply pointed.

***Maladera uggalkaltotaensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 10P–R, 19B)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Ceylon: Rat. Dist. Uggalkaltota 10–14–X–1970, 500’ O. S. Flint” (USNM).

Description. Length: 7.8 mm, length of elytra: 5.5 mm, width: 4.8 mm. Body oval, dark reddish brown, antenna yellow, dorsal surface dull, densely finely setose.

Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and moderately convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing a distinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin shallowly sinuate medially; surface moderately shiny, convexly elevated at middle, coarsely and very densely punctate, distance between punctures smaller than their diameter, with numerous erect setae in even larger punctures; frontoclypeal suture finely incised and evenly curved; smooth area anterior to eye approximately twice as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow, minutely and superficially punctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons with fine, moderately dense punctures mixed with coarser ones, with a few long, erect setae in coarse punctures on disc, beside eyes and behind frontoclypeal suture. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.63. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three anten-

nomeres, in male as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum wide, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and evenly narrowed to moderately produced and weakly rounded anterior angles, anterior margin almost straight, anterior marginal line very fine but complete medially; surface densely punctate, with fine punctures mixed with larger ones, each bearing a long erect seta, minute punctures each with a minute adjacent seta; anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate and slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum short and wide, triangular, finely and densely punctate, with fine and dense adjacent setae.

Elytra short oval, widest just behind middle, striae indistinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine, dense punctures each bearing a minute seta, with evenly sparse, larger punctures each bearing a long erect seta; epipleural edge fine, ending at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border very broadly membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface moderately shiny, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, densely setose; metacoxa with minute adjacent setae except for numerous long setae laterally, apical margin covered with a broad rim of long, white microtrichomes; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures each bearing a minute seta, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a long and more robust seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny, smooth chitinous border of about a quarter of sternite length. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semi-circular ridge bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/2.1. Median apophysis of metacoxa mesally not elevated, medioapical margin straightly directed posteriorly, with moderately dense and unevenly short setae. Pygidium moderately convex, finely and densely punctate, with a narrow, smooth midline basally, punctures with very short and moderately dense, adjacent setae, throughout surface with moderately dense, long, erect setae.

Legs short and wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and densely punctate. Metafemur shiny, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line, ventral surface sparsely punctate and glabrous, posterior ventral margin slightly concave, only moderately widened in apical half and not serrate apically, posterior dorsal margin not serrated, glabrous. Metatibia short, widest at middle, very little narrowed posteriorly, ratio width/length: 1/3.1, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly behind middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with two single punctures with serrated margins each bearing a single spine and beside them a longitudinal, serrated line;

lateral face nearly flat, with dense, fine punctures and with minute setae in punctures, in apical third along the middle broadly smooth; ventral margin with four strong equidistant spines; medial face smooth, apex shallowly concave interiorly near tarsal articulation. Meso- and metatarsomeres impunctate and glabrous dorsally, ventrally with very sparse, short setae; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated, longitudinal ridge and a robust, parallel carina; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and as long as the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 10P–R.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *Maladera uggalkaltotaensis* is rather similar to *Neoserica sexfoliata* in its general appearance, being, however, more densely setose and possessing an antennal club composed of only three antennomeres in male. It shares the rim of trichomes at the apical margin of the metacoxa with *M. tricuspidata*, but it differs from the latter in the dull surface, the larger body, the distinct double punctation of the dorsal surface, as well as in the shape of the aedeagus (Fig. 10P–R): the dorsal process of the aedeagus is not furcate but tubuliform and slender, the short lateral process beside the ventral process of the aedeagus is long and pointed at the apex.

Etymology. The new species is named after its type locality Uggalkaltota (adjective in the nominative singular).

***Maladera diyalumana* sp. n.**
(Figs 11S–U, 18D)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Sri Lanka: Bad. Dist. Koslanda, Diyaluma Falls 19–III–1973, 3000 ft. Baumann & Cross” (USNM).

Description. Length: 8.4 mm, length of elytra: 5.9 mm, width: 5.5 mm. Body oval, dark reddish brown, antenna yellow, dorsal surface dull, densely and finely setose.

Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and moderately convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing a distinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin shallowly sinuate medially; surface moderately shiny, convexly elevated at middle, coarsely and very densely punctate, distance between punctures smaller than their diameter, with numerous erect setae in even larger punctures; frontoclypeal suture finely incised and evenly curved; smooth area anterior to eye approximately twice as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow, minutely and superficial-

ly punctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons with fine, moderately dense punctures mixed with coarser ones, with a few long, erect setae in coarse punctures on disc, beside eyes and behind frontoclypeal suture. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.61. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, in male as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum wide, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and evenly narrowed to moderately produced and weakly rounded anterior angles, anterior margin almost straight, anterior marginal line very fine but complete medially; surface densely punctate, with fine punctures mixed with larger ones that each bear a long erect seta, minute punctures each bearing a minute adjacent seta; anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate and slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum short and wide, triangular, finely and densely punctate, with fine and dense adjacent setae.

Elytra short oval, widest just behind middle, striae indistinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine, dense punctures each bearing a minute seta and with evenly sparse, larger punctures each bearing a long erect seta; epipleural edge fine, ending at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border very broadly membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface moderately shiny, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, densely setose; metacoxa with minute adjacent setae except for numerous long setae laterally, apical margin covered with a broad rim of long, white microtrichomes; abdominal sternites evenly finely and densely punctate, punctures each bearing a minute seta, each sternites with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a long and more robust seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny, smooth chitinous border of about a quarter of sternite length. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semi-circular ridge bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/2.0. Median apophysis of metacoxa mesally not elevated, medioapical margin straightly directed posteriorly, with very dense and evenly short setae. Pygidium moderately convex, finely and densely punctate, midline narrowly smooth basally, punctures with very short and moderately dense, adjacent setae, throughout surface with moderately dense, long, erect setae.

Legs short and wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and densely punctate. Metafemur shiny, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line, ventral surface sparsely punctate and glabrous, posterior ventral margin slightly concave, only moderately widened in apical half and not serrate apically, posterior dorsal margin not serrated, glabrous. Metatibia very short, widest at middle, ratio width/length: 1/2.1, sharply carinate dor-

sally, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly behind middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with two single punctures with serrated margins each bearing a single spine and beside them a longitudinal, serrated line; lateral face nearly flat, with dense, fine punctures and with minute setae in punctures, in apical third along the middle broadly smooth; ventral margin with four strong equidistant spines; medial face smooth, apex shallowly concave interiorly near tarsal articulation. Meso- and metatarsomeres impunctate and glabrous dorsally, ventrally with very sparse, short setae; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated, longitudinal ridge and a robust, parallel carina, first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and as long as the dorsal tibial spur, ventral metatibial spur elongate and strongly curved, almost as long as basal three metatarsomeres combined. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 11S–U.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *Maladera diyalumana* sp. n. is most similar to *M. uggaikaltotaensis* in its external and genital shape. It differs from the latter in the elongated ventral metatibial spur being strongly curved and almost as long as the basal three metatarsomeres combined, in the median apophysis of the metacoxa having very dense and evenly short setae, as well as in the shape of the aedeagus (Fig. 11S–U).

Etymology. The new species is named after its type locality Diyaluma Falls (adjective in the nominative singular).

***Maladera heveli* sp. n.**

(Figs 9J–L, 19A)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ "Sri Lanka: Tri. Dist. China Bay, 200 feet black light 9–11 Nov 1976/ Collected by G. F. Hevel R. F. Dietz IV S. Karunaratne D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM).

Description. Length: 6.7 mm, length of elytra: 4.9 mm, width: 4.1 mm. Body oval, reddish brown, anterior yellow, dorsal surface dull, densely finely setose.

Labroclypeus subrectangular, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins straight and very weakly convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing a distinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin straight; surface moderately shiny, convexly elevated at middle, coarsely and densely punctate, distance between punctures subequal their diameter, with numerous erect setae in even larger punctures; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised

and evenly curved; smooth area anterior to eye approximately three times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow, minutely and superficially punctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons with fine, sparse punctures, with a few long, erect setae in coarse punctures beside eyes and behind frontoclypeal suture. Eyes large, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.78. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, 1.2 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum wide, widest at base, lateral margins almost straight and evenly narrowed anteriorly, in anterior third moderately convex and more strongly convergent, anterior angles moderately produced and weakly rounded at the tip, anterior margin almost straight, anterior marginal line incomplete medially; surface densely punctate, with fine punctures mixed with larger ones each bearing a long erect seta, minute punctures each with a minute adjacent seta; anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate and slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum short and wide, triangular, finely and densely punctate, with fine and dense adjacent setae and a few erect longer ones.

Elytra short oval, widest at middle, striae indistinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine, dense punctures each bearing a minute seta, with sparsely distributed larger punctures concentrated along striae and bearing each a long erect seta, epipleural edge fine, ending at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border narrowly membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface moderately shiny, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, densely setose, metacoxa with minute adjacent setae except for numerous long setae laterally, apical margin covered with a broad rim of long, white microtrichomes; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with minute setae, each sternites with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a long and more robust seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny, smooth chitinous border of about a quarter of sternite length. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semi-circular ridge bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/ 2.1. Median apophysis of metacoxa mesally not elevated, medioapical margin straightly directed posteriorly, with moderately dense, short and longer setae. Pygidium strongly convex, finely and densely punctate including midline, punctures with very short and moderately dense, adjacent setae, throughout surface with moderately dense, long, erect setae in larger punctures.

Legs short and wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and densely punctate. Metafemur shiny, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line, ventral surface densely punctate and setose, posterior ventral

margin slightly concave, only moderately widened in apical half and finely serrate apically; posterior dorsal margin not serrated, glabrous. Metatibia very short, widest just before apex, ratio width/length: 1/2.3, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly behind middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with six single single spines along a longitudinal, serrated line; lateral face nearly flat, with dense, large punctures and with minute setae in punctures, broadly smooth in apical third along the middle; ventral margin with five strong equidistant spines; medial face smooth, apex shallowly concave interiorly near tarsal articulation. Meso- and metatarsomeres very sparsely punctate and glabrous dorsally, ventrally with very sparse, short setae; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated, longitudinal ridge and a robust, parallel carina; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and as long as the dorsal tibial spur, ventral metatibial spur elongate, almost as long as the two basal metatarsomeres combined, strongly curved. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 9J-L.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *Maladera heveli* sp. n. is quite similar to *M. uggaikallotaensis* in its external characteristics and genital shape. It differs in the smaller body size, the slightly shorter ventral metatibial spur, the lack of setae at the apical margin of the metacoxa, as well as in the shape of the aedeagus (Fig. 9J-L).

Etymology. The new species is named after one of its collectors, G. F. Hevel (species name – noun in the genitive case).

Maladera brincki sp. n.

(Figs 9P-R, 18D)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ "Ceylon, Prov. of Uva Wellawaya, Alt. 600 ft. 18 mls S Badulla 21.III.62 Loc. 167.1/ Lund University Ceylon Expedition 1962 Brinck-Andersson-Cederholm" (MZLU). Paratype: 1 ♂ "Ceylon: Rat Dist. Uggakallota 10-14-X-70, 500' O. S. Flint, Jr." (USNM).

Description. Length: 6.2 mm, length of elytra: 4.6 mm, width: 3.9 mm. Body oval, dark reddish brown, antenna yellow, dorsal surface dull, densely finely setose.

Labrocyclus subrectangular, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins straight and very weakly convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing a distinct blunt

angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin very weakly sinuate medially; surface moderately shiny, convexly elevated at middle, coarsely and densely punctate, distance between punctures smaller than their diameter, with numerous erect setae in even larger punctures; frontotemporal suture indistinctly incised and distinctly bent medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow, minutely and superficially punctate, with one or two terminal setae. Frons with fine, sparse, glabrous and dense, coarse punctures each bearing a long, erect seta. Eyes large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.63. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, 1.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum wide, widest at base, lateral margins almost straight and evenly narrowed anteriorly, in anterior third moderately convex and more strongly convergent, anterior angles moderately produced and weakly rounded at the tip, anterior margin almost straight, anterior marginal line incomplete medially; surface densely punctate, with fine punctures mixed with larger ones each bearing a long erect seta, minute punctures with minute adjacent setae; anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate and slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum short and wide, triangular, finely and densely punctate, with fine and dense adjacent setae.

Elytra short oval, widest at middle, striae indistinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine, dense punctures each bearing a minute seta, with sparsely distributed larger punctures concentrated along striae each bearing a long erect seta; epipleural edge fine, ending at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border narrowly membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, densely setose; metacoxa with minute adjacent setae except for numerous long setae laterally, apical margin without setae or microtrichomes; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with minute setae, each sternites with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a long and more robust seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny, smooth chitinous border of about a quarter of sternite length. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semi-circular ridge bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/2.0. Median apophysis of metacoxa mesally not elevated, medioapical margin straightly directed posteriorly, with dense, evenly short setae. Pygidium weakly convex, finely and densely punctate including midline, punctures with very short and moderately dense, adjacent setae, throughout surface with moderately dense, long, erect setae in larger punctures.

Legs short and wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and densely punctate. Metafemur shiny, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line, ventral surface densely punctate, large punctures each bearing a long seta mixed with fine punctures with fine, adjacent setae, posterior ventral margin slightly concave, only moderately widened in apical half and finely serrate apically, posterior dorsal margin not serrated, glabrous. Metatibia very short, widest at middle, ratio width/length: 1/2.2, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one at two thirds, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with three to four single spines along a longitudinal, serrated line, lateral face nearly flat, with dense, large punctures and with minute setae in punctures, broadly smooth along the middle in apical quarter; ventral margin with four strong equidistant spines; medial face smooth, apex shallowly concave inferiorly near tarsal articulation. Meso- and metatarsomeres very sparsely punctate and glabrous dorsally, ventrally with very sparse, short setae; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated, longitudinal ridge and a robust, parallel carina, first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and little longer than the dorsal tibial spur, ventral metatibial spur slightly elongate and strongly curved, slightly longer than the basal metatarsomere. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 9P–R.

Variation. Length: 6.2–6.5 mm, length of elytra: 4.3–4.6 mm, width: 3.9 mm. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *Maladera brincki* sp. n. is quite similar to *M. heveli* sp. n. in its external morphology and genital shape. It differs in the presence of dense, evenly short setae on the median apophysis of the metacoxa, the slightly shorter ventral metatibial spur as well as in the shape of the aedeagus (Fig. 9P–R).

Etymology. The new species is named after one of its collectors, P. Brinck (species name – noun in the genitive case).

Maladera nilaveliensis sp. n.

(Figs 10J–L, 18D)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Sri Lanka: Tri. Dist. Nilaveli 18–XI–1979/ collected at light/ M. Kosz- tarab T. Wijesinhe L. Jayawickrema” (USNM). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ “Batticaloa, Ceylon. June 1915. C.F.S. Baker. 1915–338” (BMNH).

Description. Length: 8.2 mm, length of elytra: 5.8 mm, width: 5.3 mm. Body short oval, dark reddish brown, antenna yellow, dorsal surface shiny, densely finely setose.

Labroclypeus short and subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins straight and convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an distinct angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin very weakly sinuate medially; surface slightly convex, finely and densely punctate, distance between punctures smaller than their diameter, with numerous erect setae in larger punctures on posterior half; frontoclypeal suture feebly incised and weakly bent medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately three times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow, minutely and superficially punctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons densely punctate, fine punctures mixed on anterior half with moderately coarse ones each bearing a long erect seta. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.65. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, in male slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined. Menthum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum wide, widest at base, lateral margins almost straight and evenly narrowed to anterior angles, in posterior third slightly concave, in anterior third more convex and strongly narrowed, anterior angles moderately produced and sharp, anterior margin weakly convex, anterior or marginal line very fine but complete medially; surface densely punctate, very fine punctures mixed with large ones, each bearing a long erect seta; anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate and slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum short and wide, triangular, finely and densely punctate, with fine and dense adjacent setae.

Elytra short oval, widest just behind middle, striae indistinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals flat, with moderately fine, dense punctures and dense, fine, short adjacent and long, erect setae; epipleural edge fine, ending at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border broadly membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface moderately shiny, partly flat, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, densely setose; metacoxa with minute adjacent setae except for numerous long setae laterally, apical margin weakly convex, with a broad rim of dense white setae; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with fine setae, each sternites with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a long and more robust seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny, smooth chitinous border of about a quarter of sternite length. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semi-circular ridge bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/

metacoxa: 1/1.81. Median apophysis of metacoxa mesally not elevated, medioapical margin straightly directed posteriorly, with moderately dense, long and short, fine setae. Pygidium dull, moderately convex, moderately finely and densely punctate including midline, punctures with short and moderately dense, adjacent setae or with moderately dense, long, erect setae.

Legs short and wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and densely punctate. Metafemur shiny, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line, ventral surface moderately densely punctate and setose, posterior ventral margin straight, only moderately widened in apical half but not finely serrate apically, posterior dorsal margin not serrated, glabrous. Metatibia short, widest at middle, posteriorly only very little narrowed, ratio width/length: 1/2.8, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one at middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with two single punctures with serrated margins each bearing a single robust spine and beside them a longitudinal, serrated line; lateral face nearly flat, with dense, large but superficial punctures and with minute setae in punctures, smooth along the middle on apical quarter; ventral margin with five strong equidistant spines; medial face smooth, apex shallowly concave interiorly near tarsal articulation. Meso- and metatarsomeres finely and sparsely punctate, metatarsomeres glabrous dorsally, with sparse, short setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated, longitudinal ridge and a robust, parallel carina; first metatarsomer as long as following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than the dorsal tibial spur, ventral tibial spur not elongate, as long as basal metatarsomer. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 10J–L.

Variation. Length: 8.2–8.3 mm, length of elytra: 5.8–6.4 mm, width: 5.0–5.3 mm. Colour dark reddish to reddish brown. Female: Eyes slightly smaller than in male (ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.63), antennal club distinctly shorter than the main antennomeres combined.

Diagnosis. *Maladera nilaveliensis* sp. n. shares with *M. tricuspidata* and *M. uggaikaltotaensis* in the *M. fistulosa* group the setose apical margin of the metacoxae, it differs from these two species mainly in the shape of the aedeagus (Fig. 10J–L).

Etymology. The new species is named after its type locality, Nilaveli (adjective in the nominative singular).

***Maladera yalaensis* sp. n.** (Figs 10G–I, 15C, 19B)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Ceylon: Ham Dist Yala Palatupana 8–10 March 1972 K. V. Krombein & P. B. Karunaratne” (USNM). Paratypes: 14 ♂♂, 31 ♀♀ “Ceylon: Ham Dist Yala Palatupana 8–10 March 1972 K. V. Krombein & P. B. Karunaratne” (USNM), 8 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀ “Sri Lanka: Ham. Dist. Palatupana WLNPS Bungalow 0–50 feet 18–21 January 1979 black light/K. V. Krombein P. B. Karunaratne T. Wijesinhe S. Siriwardane T. Gunawardane” (USNM), 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “Sri Lanka: Ham. Dist. Palatupana 20–40 ft WLNPS Bungalow in light trap 26–VIII–1980/ K. V. Krombein P. B. Karunaratne T. Wijesinhe L. Jayawickrema L. Weeraratne” (USNM), 6 ♂♂, 14 ♀♀ “Ceylon: Ham. Dist. Palatupana, 10’ 22–25–X–1970 O. S. Flint, Jr.” (USNM), 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “Ceylon: Rat. Dist. Panamure, 500’ 15–21–X–1970 O. S. Flint, Jr.” (USNM), 2 ♂♂ “Ceylon: Mon. Dist. Sella Katragama Menik Ganga, 150’ 24–X–1970 O. S. Flint, Jr.” (USNM), 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “Sri Lanka: Ham Dist Palatupana 20 May 1974 Gans & Prasanna” (USNM), 5 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ “Sri Lanka: Ham Dist Palatupana WLNPS Bungalow 20–22 June 1978 black light trap/ K. V. Krombein P. B. Karunaratne T. Wijesinhe L. Jayawickrema N. Karunaratne” (USNM), 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ “Sri Lanka: Tri. Dist. Nilaveli 18–19–XI–1979/ Collect at light/ M. Kosziarab T. Wijesinhe L. Jayawickrema” (USNM), 2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ “Sri Lanka: Ham Dist Palatupana, WLNPS Society Bungalow 2–6 February 1975/ K. V. Krombein P. B. Karunaratne P. Fernando E. G. Dobreira” (USNM), 2 ♀♀ “Ceylon: Cal. Dist. Kanneliya Jungle Hiniduma, 500 ft 11–12–III–1972 K. V. Krombein” (USNM), 2 ♀♀ “Sri Lanka: Kanneliya Forest 17 May 1974 Gans & Prasanna” (USNM), 1 ♀ “Sri Lanka: Ham. Dist Palatupana WLNPS Bung., 0–6m 30–III–1–IV–1981/ collected in malaise trap/ K. V. Krombein T. Wijesinhe L. Weeraratne” (USNM), 1 ♀ “Sri Lanka: Put. Dist. Wilpattu Park, 100 ft Talawala, 9–10–IV–73 Baumann & Cross At black light” (USNM), 1 ♀ “Sri Lanka: Ham. Dist. Palatupana Tank 15–50ft., 18–20 Jan. 1979, malaise trap/ K. V. Krombein, P. B. Karunaratne, T. W. Wijesinhe, S. Siriwardane, T. Gunawardane” (USNM), 1 ♂ “Ceylon: Kan. Dist. 5mi NW Mahiyangana 30 Mar–9Apr 1971 P. & P. Spangler/ Malaise trap at Hasalaka Irrigation Bungalow” (USNM). **Uncertain assignment** (not included as paratypes): 2 ♀♀ “Ceylon: Kan. Dist. Hasalaka, 500’ 22–25–XI–1970 O. S. Flint, Jr.” (USNM), 1 ♀ “Sri Lanka: Man Dist. 0, 5mi N. E. Kokmotte Wilpattu Nat’l Park 50–100ft., 5–8 x 1977 at whight light/ K. V. Krombein T. Wijesinhe S. Siriwardane T. Gunawardane” (USNM), 1 ♀ “Ceylon: Anu. Dist. Irrigation Bungalow Padaviya 180 ft. 27 Feb.–9 Mar. 1970 Davis & Rowe” (USNM), 1 ♀ “Sri Lanka: Rat. Dist. Be-

lihuloya Resthouse, 10–11–IV–1978 M. D. Hubbard and T. Wijesinha" (USNM); 1 ♀ "Ceylon: Anu. Dist. Padaviya, 180° 2–8–XI–1970 O. S. Flint, Jr." (USNM).

Description. Length: 7.3 mm, length of elytra: 5.2 mm, width: 4.2 mm. Body short oval, reddish brown, antenna yellow, dorsal surface shiny, densely finely setose.

Labroclypeus short and subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins moderately convex and convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially; surface slightly convex, finely and densely punctate, distance between punctures smaller than their diameter, with numerous erect setae in larger punctures on posterior half, frontoclypeal suture feebly incised and weakly bent medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately three times as wide as long, ocular canthus moderately long and narrow, minutely and superficially punctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons moderately densely punctate, fine punctures mixed with moderately coarse ones each bearing a long erect seta. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.7. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, in male as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum wide, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and evenly narrowed to moderately produced and sharp anterior angles, anterior margin weakly convex, anterior marginal line very fine but complete medially; surface densely punctate, very fine punctures mixed with large ones each bearing a long erect seta; anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate and slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum short and wide, triangular, finely and densely punctate, with fine and dense adjacent setae.

Elytra short oval, widest just behind middle, striae indistinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals flat, with moderately fine, dense punctures, with dense, fine, short adjacent and long, erect setae; epipleural edge fine, ending at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border narrowly membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface moderately shiny, partly dull, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, densely setose; metacoxa with minute adjacent setae except for numerous long setae laterally, apical margin weakly convex, without a broad rim of long, white microtrichomes; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with fine setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a long and more robust seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny, smooth chitinous border of about a quarter of sternite length.

Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semi-circular ridge bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.75. Median apophysis of metacoxa mesally not elevated, medioapical margin straightly directed posteriorly, with moderately dense, long and short, fine setae. Pygidium basally dull, moderately convex, moderately finely and densely punctate including midline, punctures with short and moderately dense, adjacent setae or with moderately dense, long, erect setae.

Legs short and wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and densely punctate. Metafemur shiny, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line, ventral surface moderately densely punctate and setose, posterior ventral margin straight, only moderately widened in apical half but not finely serrate apically, posterior dorsal margin not serrated, glabrous. Metatibia short, widest at middle, posteriorly only very little narrowed, ratio width/length: 1/2.6, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one at middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with three to four single punctures with serrated margins each bearing a single robust spine and beside them a longitudinal, serrated line; lateral face nearly flat, with dense, large but superficial punctures and with minute setae in punctures, smooth along the middle on apical quarter; ventral margin with five strong equidistant spines; medial face smooth, apex shallowly concave inferiorly near tarsal articulation. Meso- and metatarsomeres finely and sparsely punctate, metatarsomeres glabrous dorsally, with sparse, short setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated, longitudinal ridge and a robust, parallel carina; first metatarsomere little shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than the dorsal tibial spur, ventral tibial spur not elongate, as long as metatarsomere 1. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 10G–I. Habitus: Fig. 15C.

Variation. Length: 7.3–7.8 mm, length of elytra: 5.2–5.8 mm, width: 4.2–5.0 mm. Female: Eyes of the same size as male, antennal club as long as remaining antennomeres combined.

Diagnosis. *Maladera yalaensis* sp. n. differs from all other species of the *M. fistulosa* group with a shiny dorsal surface in having an aedeagus without a lateral processes (Fig. 10G–I).

Etymology. The new species is named *yalaensis* after its type locality, Yala Palatupana (adjective in the nominative singular).

***Maladera hastata* sp. n.**
(Figs 11D–F, 19A)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Sri Lanka: Amp. Dist. Inginiyagala, 250 ft. black light 21–24 November 1976/ Collected by: G. P. Hevel R. E. Dietz IV S. Karunaratne D. W. Balasooriya” (USNM). Paratypes: 1 ♂ “Sri Lanka: Kan. Dist. Hasalaka, 107mtrs. 16–19 February 1977 blacklight trap/ K. V. Krombein P. B. Karunaratne P. Fernando D. W. Balasooriya” (USNM), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ “Ceylon: Kan. Dist. Hasalaka, 500’ 22–25 XI 1970 O. S. Flint, Jr.” (USNM).

Description. Length: 7.6 mm, length of elytra: 5.4 mm, width: 4.8 mm. Body short oval, dark brown, antennae yellow, dorsal surface shiny, densely finely setose.

Labroclypeus short and subtrapezoidal, slightly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins moderately convex and convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anteriorly almost not sinuate medially; surface slightly convex, finely and densely punctate, distance between punctures smaller than their diameter, with numerous erect setae in larger punctures; frontoclypeal suture feebly incised and evenly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately three times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow, minutely and superficially punctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons with fine, dense punctures, on anterior half with dense, coarse punctures each bearing a long erect seta. Eyes large, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.81. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, in male 1.2 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum wide, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and evenly narrowed to anterior angles, anterior angles moderately produced and sharp, anterior margin straight, anterior marginal line very fine but complete medially; surface densely punctate, very fine punctures mixed with large ones each bearing a long erect seta, anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate and slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum short and wide, triangular, finely and densely punctate, with fine and dense adjacent setae.

Elytra short oval, widest just behind middle, striae indistinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals one and two flat, the others weakly convex, with moderately fine, dense punctures, with dense, fine, short adjacent and long, erect setae; epipleural edge fine, ending at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border narrowly membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface moderately shiny, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, densely setose; metacoxa with minute adjacent setae except for numerous long setae laterally, apical margin weakly convex, without a broad rim of long, white microtrichomes; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with fine setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a long and more robust seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny, smooth chitinous border of about a quarter of sternite length. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semi-circular ridge bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/ 2.13. Median apophysis of metacoxa mesally not elevated, medioapical margin straightly directed posteriorly, with very dense and evenly short, thick setae. Pygidium moderately convex, moderately finely and densely punctate including midline, punctures with short and moderately dense, adjacent setae or with moderately dense, long, erect setae.

Legs short and wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and densely punctate. Metafemur shiny, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line, ventral surface densely punctate and setose, posterior ventral margin straight, only moderately widened in apical half but not finely serrate apically, posterior dorsal margin not serrated, glabrous. Metatibia short, widest at middle, posteriorly only very little narrowed, ratio width/ length: 1/ 2.1, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly behind middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with three single punctures with serrated margins each bearing a single robust spine and beside them a longitudinal, serrated line; lateral face nearly flat, with dense, large but superficial punctures and with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin with four strong equidistant spines, medial face smooth, apex shallowly concave interiorly near tarsal articulation. Meso- and metatarsomeres finely and sparsely punctate but glabrous dorsally, with sparse, short setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated, longitudinal ridge and a robust, parallel carina; first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and as long as the dorsal tibial spur, ventral tibial spur extremely elongate, slightly longer than metatarsomeres 1 and 2 combined. Prothibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 11D–F.

Variation. Length: 7.4–8.1 mm, length of elytra: 5.3–5.8 mm, width: 4.8–5.2 mm. Female: Antennal club shorter than remaining antennomeres combined, eyes slightly smaller, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.7, ventral tibial spur not elongate, as long as the metatarsomere one.

Diagnosis. *Maladera hastata* sp. n. is rather similar to *M. pubescens* in its external morphology, but the body of the former is distinctly wider and larger, the colour is darker, the dorsal surface bears only a simple pilosity composed only of long erect setae; additionally, *M. hastata* differs in the shape of the aedeagus from *M. pubescens*: it has two long lateral processes instead of a dorsal and a ventral one (Fig. 11D–F).

Etymology. The name (adjective in the nominative singular) of this new species is derived from the Latin word *hastatus*, 'armed with a spear', with reference to the particular shape of aedeagus.

***Maladera kandyensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 11A–C, 19B)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ "Sri Lanka: Kan. Dist. Peradeniya 2300 ft. 12–16 Jan 1970 Davis & Rowe" (USNM). Paratypes: 3 ♂♂ "Sri Lanka: Kan. Dist. Peradeniya 2300 ft. 12–16 Jan 1970 Davis & Rowe" (USNM), 1 ♂ "Sri Lanka: Kan. Dist. Kandy Tour Inn 31–III–1978 M. D. Hubbard and T. Wijesinha" (USNM), 1 ♂ "Ceylon: Rat. Dist. Uggakallota 350ft. Irrigation Bungalow 31 Jan. – 8 Feb. 1970 Davis & Rowe" (USNM).

Description. Length: 8.0 mm, length of elytra: 6.0 mm, width: 4.9 mm. Body short oval, dark brown, antenna yellow, dorsal surface shiny, densely finely setose.

Labrocyteus short and subtrapezoidal, moderately wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins moderately convex and convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anteriorly almost not sinuate medially; surface slightly convex, finely and densely punctate, distance between punctures smaller than their diameter, with numerous erect setae in larger punctures; frontoclypeal suture feebly incised and evenly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately three times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow, minutely and superficially punctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons with fine, dense punctures, on anterior half with dense, coarse punctures each bearing a long erect seta. Eyes large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.84. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, in male 1.2 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum wide, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and evenly narrowed to moderately produced and sharp anterior angles, anterior margin straight, anterior marginal line very fine but complete medially; surface densely punctate, very fine punctures mixed with large ones, each bearing a long erect seta, anterior and lateral

borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate and slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum short and wide, triangular, finely and densely punctate, with fine and dense adjacent setae.

Elytra short oval, widest just behind middle, striae indistinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals one and two flat, the others weakly convex, with moderately fine, dense punctures, with dense, fine, short adjacent and long, erect setae; epipleural edge fine, ending at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border narrowly membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface moderately shiny, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, densely setose; metacoxa with minute adjacent setae except for numerous long setae laterally, apical margin weakly convex, without a broad rim of long, white microtrichomes; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with fine setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a long and more robust seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny, smooth chitinous border of about a quarter of sternite length. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semi-circular ridge bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/2.2. Median apophysis of metacoxa mesally not elevated, medioapical margin straightly directed posteriorly, with very dense and evenly short, thick setae. Pygidium moderately convex, moderately finely and densely punctate including midline, punctures with short and moderately dense, adjacent setae or with moderately dense, long, erect setae.

Legs short and wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and densely punctate. Metafemur shiny, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line, ventral surface densely punctate and setose, posterior ventral margin straight, only moderately widened in apical half but not finely serrate apically, posterior dorsal margin not serrated, glabrous. Metatibia short, widest at middle, very weakly narrowed posteriorly, ratio width/length: 1/2.6, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly behind middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with two single punctures with serrated margins each bearing a single robust spine and beside them a longitudinal, serrated line; lateral face nearly flat, with dense, large but superficial punctures and with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin with five strong equidistant spines; medial face smooth, apex shallowly concave interiorly near tarsal articulation. Meso- and metatarsomeres finely and sparsely punctate but glabrous dorsally, with sparse, short setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated, longitudinal ridge and a robust, parallel carina; first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and as long as the dorsal tibial spur, ventral tibial spur not elongate, as long as metatarsomere 1. Protibia

short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 11A–C.

Variation. Length: 7.7–8.1 mm, length of elytra: 5.7–6.0 mm, width: 4.8–4.9 mm. Female: Antennal club shorter than remaining antennomeres combined, eyes slightly smaller, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.67.

Diagnosis. *Maladera kandyensis* sp. n. is very similar to *M. hastata* in its external morphology, it differs from the latter in its slenderer metatibia and the non-elongated ventral metatibial spur. Both species differ in the shape of the aedeagus: the right lateral process is less elongate and convex at apex in *M. kandyensis*, the left process which bears the apical operculum is dorsoventrally widened and slightly bent laterally (Fig. 11A–C).

Etymology. The new species is named after its occurrence in the Kandy province (adjective in the nominative singular).

***Maladera mavilluensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 10M–O, 19A)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Sri Lanka: Man. Dist. Cashew Corp., Ma Villu, 17–21 Feb. 1979, black-light/ K. V. Krombein T. W. Wijesinha S. Siriwardane T. Gunawardane” (USNM).

Description. Length: 8.0 mm, length of elytra: 5.8 mm, width: 5.3 mm. Body short oval, dark reddish brown, antenna yellow, dorsal surface shiny, densely finely setose.

Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, moderately wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins moderately convex and convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin very weakly sinuate medially; surface slightly convex, finely and densely punctate, distance between punctures smaller than their diameter, with numerous erect setae in larger punctures; frontoclypeal suture feebly incised and evenly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately three times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow, minutely and superficially punctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons with fine, dense punctures, on anterior half with dense, coarse punctures each bearing a long erect seta. Eyes large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.62. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum wide, widest at base, lateral margins almost straight and evenly narrowed to weakly produced and

moderately acute anterior angles, in anterior third weakly convex, anterior margin weakly convex, anterior marginal line very fine and complete medially; surface densely punctate, very fine punctures mixed with large ones, each bearing a long erect seta; anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate and slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum short and wide, triangular, finely and densely punctate, with fine and dense adjacent setae.

Elytra short oval, widest at middle, striae indistinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals flat, finely, densely punctate, with dense, fine, short adjacent and long, erect setae, epipleural edge fine, ending at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border narrowly membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface almost dull, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, densely setose; metacoxa with minute adjacent setae except for numerous long setae laterally, apical margin weakly convex, without a broad rim of long, white microtrichomes; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with fine setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a long and more robust seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny, smooth chitinous border of about a third of sternite length. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semi-circular ridge bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.81. Median apophysis of metacoxa mesally not elevated, medioapical margin straightly directed posteriorly, with moderately dense and short, fine and long, robust setae. Pygidium moderately convex, moderately finely and densely punctate including midline, punctures with short and moderately dense, adjacent setae or with moderately dense, long, erect setae.

Legs short and wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and densely punctate. Metafemur shiny, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line, ventral surface densely punctate and setose, posterior ventral margin straight, only moderately widened in apical half but not finely serrate apically, posterior dorsal margin not serrated, glabrous. Metatibia short, widest at middle, posteriorly only very little narrowed, ratio width/length: 1/2.76, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one at middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with three single punctures with serrated margins each bearing a single robust spine and beside them a longitudinal, serrated line; lateral face nearly flat, with dense, large but superficial punctures and with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin with five strong equidistant spines; medial face smooth, apex shallowly concave inferiorly near tarsal articulation. Meso- and metatarsomeres finely and sparsely punctate but glabrous dorsally, with sparse, short setae ventrally, metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly ser-

rated, longitudinal ridge and a robust, parallel carina; first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and as long as the dorsal tibial spur, ventral tibial spur not elongate, as long as metatarsomere 1. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 10M–O.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *Maladera mavilluensis* sp. n. is rather similar to *M. kandyensis* sp. n. in its external morphology, it can be distinguished from the latter by the shorter male antennal club and the lighter colour. Both species differ in the shape of their aedeagus: the right lateral process is in *M. mavilluensis* much shorter than the left one, which is tubular in the cross section (Fig. 10M–O).

Etymology. The new species is named after its type locality, Ma Villu (adjective in the nominative singular).

***Maladera flinti* sp. n.**

(Figs 11V–X, 19A)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Ceylon: Rat. Dist. Panamure, 500ft. 15–21–X–1970, O. S. Flint, Jr.” (USNM). Paratypes: 6 ♂♂ “Ceylon: Rat. Dist. Panamure, 500ft. 15–21–X–1970, O. S. Flint, Jr.” (USNM), 1 ♂ “Ceylon: Rat. Dist. Erapuru Ganga 2 mi NW Kolonne 16–X–1970, 1000ft. O. S. Flint, Jr.” (USNM).

Description. Length: 8.6 mm, length of elytra: 6.0 mm, width: 5.3 mm. Body short oval, dark reddish brown, antenna yellow, dorsal surface shiny, densely finely setose.

Labroclypeus short and subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins moderately convex and convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocellar canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially; surface slightly convex, finely and densely punctate, distance between punctures smaller than their diameter, with numerous erect setae in larger punctures; frontoclypeal suture feebly incised and weakly bent medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately three times as wide as long; ocellar canthus moderately long and narrow, minutely and superficially punctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons moderately densely punctate, fine punctures mixed with moderately coarse ones each bearing a long erect seta. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.7. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, in male as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum wide, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and evenly narrowed to moderately produced and

sharp anterior angles, anterior margin weakly convex, anterior marginal line very fine but complete medially; surface densely punctate, very fine punctures mixed with large ones, each bearing a long erect seta; anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate and slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum short and wide, triangular, finely and densely punctate, with fine and dense adjacent setae.

Elytra short oval, widest just behind middle, striae indistinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals flat, with moderately fine, dense punctures, with dense, fine, short adjacent and long, erect setae; epipleural edge fine, ending at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border narrowly membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface moderately shiny, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, densely setose; metacoxa with minute adjacent setae except for numerous long setae laterally, apical margin weakly convex, without a broad rim of long, white microtrichomes; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with fine setae, with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a long and more robust seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny, smooth chitinous border about of a quarter of sternite length. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semi-circular ridge bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.92. Median apophysis of metacoxa mesally not elevated, medioapical margin straightly directed posteriorly, with very dense and evenly short, thick setae. Pygidium moderately convex, moderately finely and very densely punctate, without smooth midline, punctures with short and moderately dense, adjacent setae or with moderately dense, long, erect setae.

Legs short and wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and densely punctate. Metafemur shiny, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line, ventral surface densely punctate and setose, posterior ventral margin straight, moderately widened in apical half but not finely serrate apically, posterior dorsal margin not serrated, glabrous. Metatibia short, widest at middle, very little narrowed posteriorly, ratio width/length: 1/2.8, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly behind middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with three to four single punctures with serrated margins each bearing a single robust spine and beside them a longitudinal, serrated line; lateral face nearly flat, with dense, large but superficial punctures and with minute setae in punctures, on apical third smooth along the middle; ventral margin with five strong equidistant spines; medial face smooth, apex shallowly concave inferiorly near tarsal articulation. Meso- and metatarsomeres finely and sparsely punctate but glabrous dorsally, with sparse, short setae ventrally;

metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated, longitudinal ridge and a robust, parallel carina; first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and as long as the dorsal tibial spur, ventral tibial spur not elongate, as long as metatarsomere 1. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 11V–X.

Variation. Length: 7.2–8.6 mm, length of elytra: 5.5–6.0 mm, width: 4.9–5.3 mm. Female: Eyes as large as in male; antennal club slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined.

Diagnosis. *Maladera flinti* sp. n. is very similar to *M. movilluensis* in its external morphology but it may be distinguished by the shorter antennal club and by the shape of the aedeagus (Fig. 11V–X): the right lateral process is in *M. flinti* sharply pointed at the apex and evenly curved, the left process is medially extended to a very large lobe whose border bears robust trichomes, aedeagus with a large blunt extension ventrobasally.

Etymology. The new species is named after its collector O. S. Flint, Jr (species name – noun in the genitive case).

***Maladera romanoi* sp. n.**

(Figs 10V–X, 19B)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Ceylon/Autosericap, near fistulosa/ perhaps No. 20 Brenske” (BMNH). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “Ceylon: Kan. Dist. Kandy 1–15 March 1971 Piyadasa & Sompala” (USNM), 1 ♀ “Ceylon: Rat. Dist. Belihul Oya 12–X–1970, 2000’ O. S. Flint, Jr.” (USNM).

Description. Length: 5.1 mm, length of elytra: 3.7 mm, width: 3.0 mm. Body oblong-oval, reddish brown, antenna yellow, dorsal surface dull, densely finely setose.

Labroscyeus narrow and subtrapezoidal, only moderately wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins moderately convex and convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially; surface flat, finely and densely punctate, distance between punctures smaller than their diameter, with numerous erect setae in larger punctures; frontoclypeal suture feebly incised and weakly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately 2.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow, minutely and superficially punctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons completely dull, moderately densely punctate, fine punctures with fine adjacent setae mixed with moderately coarse ones each

bearing a long erect seta. Eyes large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.85. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, 1.2 times (♂) as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum wide and comparatively short, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and evenly narrowed to moderately produced and sharp anterior angles, anterior marginal line very fine but complete medially, anterior margin strongly convex; surface densely punctate, very fine punctures bearing fine short setae being bent posteriorly, longer setae absent; anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate and slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum short and wide, triangular, finely and densely punctate, with fine and dense adjacent setae.

Elytra elongate-oval, widest at middle, striae weakly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine, very dense punctures each bearing a fine, adjacent seta, odd intervals each with a longitudinal row of widely separated impunctate spots each bearing at centre a coarse puncture with an erect seta, epipleural edge fine, ending at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border narrowly membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, densely setose; metacoxa with short adjacent setae and numerous long setae laterally, apical margin weakly convex, without a broad rim of long, white microtrichomes; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with fine setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a long and more robust seta, penultimate sternite apically with a very narrow shiny smooth chitinous border. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semi-circular ridge bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/2.3. Median apophysis of metacoxa mesally not elevated, medioapical margin straightly directed posteriorly, with very dense and short, thick setae. Pygidium strongly convex at apex, moderately finely and densely punctate including midline, punctures with short and moderately dense, adjacent setae and with a few long, erect setae on apical half.

Legs moderately long and moderately wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and densely punctate. Metafemur dull, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line, ventral surface densely punctate and setose, posterior ventral margin straight, in apical half only moderately widened and finely serrate, posterior dorsal margin not serrated, glabrous. Metatibia short, widest at middle, posteriorly only very little narrowed, ratio width/length: 1/2.5, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one at two thirds, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with three to four single punctures with serrated

margins each bearing a single robust spine and beside them a longitudinal, serrated line; lateral face nearly flat, with dense, fine punctures and with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin with five strong equidistant spines; medial face smooth, apex shallowly concave interiorly near tarsal articulation. Meso- and metatarsomeres finely and densely punctate and finely setose, with sparse, short setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated, longitudinal ridge and a robust, parallel carina; first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than the dorsal tibial spur, ventral tibial spur not elongate, as long as metatarsomere I. Protibia moderately long, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 10V–X.

Variation. Length: 5.1–6.4 mm, length of elytra: 3.7–4.6 mm, width: 3.0–3.8 mm. Female: eyes slightly smaller than in male, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.78; antennal club slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined.

Diagnosis. *Maladera romanoi* sp. n. is very distinct from all other species of the *M. fistulosa* group in its external morphology and genital morphology (Fig. 10V–X), by the small body size, the dorsal pilosity being simple on the pronotum but double on the elytra, and by having glabrous spots around the larger erect setae.

Etymology. The new species is named after Romano Fabrizi, Silvia's father (species name – noun in the genitive case).

***Maladera anderssoni* sp. n.**

(Figs 10S–U, 15F, 18D)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Ceylon, Centr. Prov. Mahaveli Ganga, 8 mls WSW Nuwara-Eliya 18–19 III.62 Loc. 159/ Lund University Ceylon Expedition 1962 Brinck-Andersson-Cederholm” (MZLU). Paratypes: 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ same data as holotype (MZLU, CA).

Uncertain assignment (*romanoi*? *anderssoni*?, not included as paratype material): 1 ♀ “Sri Lanka: Kan. Dist. Hasalaka Circuit Bungalow, 14–16–III–1978 M. D. Hubbard and T. Wijesinhe” (USNM), 1 ♀ “Sri Lanka: Tri. Dist. China Bay, 200 feet black light 9–11 Nov 1976/ Collected by G. F. Hevel R. F. Dietz IV S. Karunaratne D. W. Balasooriya” (USNM).

Description. Length: 6.4 mm, length of elytra: 4.2 mm, width: 3.6 mm. Body elongate-oval, reddish brown, an-

tenna yellow, dorsal surface dull, densely and finely setose.

Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins moderately convex and convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially; surface flat, finely and densely punctate, distance between punctures smaller than their diameter, with numerous erect setae in larger punctures; frontoclypeal suture feebly incised and weakly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately 2.5 times as wide as long, ocular canthus moderately long and narrow, minutely and superficially punctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons completely dull, moderately and densely punctate, fine punctures with fine adjacent setae mixed with moderately coarse ones each bearing a long erect seta. Eyes very large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.96. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, 1.2 times ($\frac{2}{3}$) as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum wide and comparatively short, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and evenly narrowed to anterior angles, anterior angles moderately produced and sharp, anterior marginal line very fine but complete medially, anterior margin strongly convex; surface densely punctate, very fine punctures bearing fine short setae being bent posteriorly, with sparse erect longer setae on disc; anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate and slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum short and wide, triangular, finely and densely punctate, with fine and dense adjacent setae.

Elytra elongate-oval, widest at middle, striae weakly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine, very dense punctures each bearing a fine, adjacent seta, odd intervals with a longitudinal row of widely separated impunctate spots each bearing at centre a coarse puncture with an erect seta; epipleural edge fine, ending at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border narrowly membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, densely setose; metacoxa with short adjacent setae and numerous long setae laterally, apical margin weakly convex, without a broad rim of long, white microtrichomes; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with fine setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a long and more robust seta, penultimate sternite apically with a very narrow shiny smooth chitinous border. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semi-circular ridge bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/2.0. Median apoph-

ysis of metacoxa mesally not elevated, medioapical margin straightly directed posteriorly, with very dense and short, thick setae. Pygidium strongly convex at apex, moderately finely and densely punctate including midline, punctures with short and moderately dense, adjacent setae and with a few long, erect setae on apical half.

Legs moderately long and moderately wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and densely punctate. Metafemur dull, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line, ventral surface densely punctate and setose, posterior ventral margin straight, in apical half only moderately widened and finely serrate, posterior dorsal margin not serrated, glabrous. Metatibia short, widest at middle, posteriorly only very little narrowed, ratio width/length: 1/2.6, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one at two thirds, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with three to four single punctures with serrated margins each bearing a single robust spine and beside them a longitudinal, serrated line; lateral face nearly flat, with dense, fine punctures and with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin with five strong equidistant spines; medial face smooth, apex shallowly concave interiorly near tarsal articulation. Meso- and metatarsomeres finely and densely punctate and finely setose, with sparse, short setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated, longitudinal ridge and a robust, parallel carina; first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than the dorsal tibial spur, ventral tibial spur not elongate, as long as metatarsomere I. Protibia moderately long, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 10S–U. Habitus: Fig. 15F.

Variation. Length: 6.4–6.8 mm, length of elytra: 4.2–4.7 mm, width: 3.6–3.8 mm. Female: eyes slightly smaller than in male, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.61, antennal club slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined.

Diagnosis. *Maladera anderssoni* sp. n. is very similar to *M. romanoi* in its external morphology. It can be distinguished only by the presence of double pilosity on pronotum and the shape of aedeagus having the sharp ventral hook more basally than in *M. romanoi* (Fig. 10S–U).

Etymology. The new species is named after one of its collectors from the Lund Expedition to Sri Lanka, H. Andersson (species name – noun in the genitive case).

Maladera madurensis group

Maladera bandarwelana sp. n.

(Figs 12A–C, 19C)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Bandarwela Ceylon, 1972/ *Autoserica calcarata* Brenske G. Frey 1972” (ZFMK). Paratypes: 1 ♂ “Sri Lanka: Bad. Dist. Girandurakotte Circ. Bungalow 10mi. NNE Mahiyangana UV trap, 4–7–IX–1980/ K. V. Krombein P. K. Karunaratne T. Wijesinhe L. Jayawickrema T. Gundawaradne” (USNM), 1 ♂ “Sri Lanka: Bad. Dist. Dunhinda blacklight trap 30–IX–1975/ collected by D. M. Davies, S. Karunaratne, D. W. Balasooriya” (USNM), 1 ♂ “Sri Lanka: Bad. Dist. Ella 5 June 1975 at light trap / collected by D. H. Messersmith, G. L. Williams, P. B. Karunaratne” (USNM), 1 ♂ “Ceylon/ Coll. C. Felsche Kauf 20, 1918” (SMTD), 1 ♂ “Bandarwela Ceylon, 1972/ Neo-Type *Autoserica calcarata* Brenske G. Frey 1972” (ZMH), 1 ♂ “Hatton Ceylon, 1972 P. Kandulawa” (CF).

Description. Length: 9.7 mm, length of elytra: 7.3 mm, width: 6.3 mm. Body oval, dark brown, antenna yellow, labroclypeus moderately shiny, remainder of dorsal surface dull, glabrous except for a few small setae on head and lateral margins of pronotum and elytra.

Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins almost straight and strongly convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing a blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin very shallowly sinuate medially; surface flat, shiny, basally narrowly dull, finely and densely punctate, distance between punctures partly smaller than their diameter, on anterior half with a few erect setae, frontoclypeal suture feebly incised and weakly curved, almost completely covered by dull toment; smooth area anterior to eye approximately twice as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and moderately wide, very finely and scarcely punctate, with a long single terminal seta. Frons dull, with fine, moderately dense punctures, glabrous except for a single long seta beside eyes, punctures partly with minute setae. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.71. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins strongly convex and evenly narrowed to strongly produced and sharp anterior angles, anterior margin weakly produced medially, anterior marginal line narrowly interrupted medially, posterior angles blunt; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, punctures with microscopic setae only; anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate but not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine and

dense punctures each bearing a very minute seta, smooth on basal midline.

Elytra oblong, widest just behind middle, striae weakly impressed, finely and sparsely punctate, intervals flat, with fine, moderately dense punctures, odd intervals with sparse fine, short, yellow setae, remainder of punctures with minute setae only, epipleural edge robust, ending at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose, apical border narrowly membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, sparsely setose; metacoxa glabrous except for numerous long setae laterally; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, some punctures with very short or minute setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny, smooth chitinous border of about a quarter of sternite length. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.78. Median apophysis of metacoxa nearly glabrous. Pygidium weakly convex, dull, finely and moderately densely punctate including midline, glabrous except a few short setae apically.

Legs moderately wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur wide, dull, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line and the anterior longitudinal row of setae, posterior longitudinal row of setae reduced to seven or eight punctures, surface very sparsely and superficially punctate, more densely punctate behind posterior longitudinal row of setae, posterior ventral margin feebly concave medially, strongly widened in apical half and not serrate apically, posterior dorsal margin not serrate, glabrous. Metatibia wide and short, widest just behind middle, ratio width/length: 1/2.4, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one at one third, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with three to four single punctures with serrated margins each bearing a single spine; lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, with sparse, fine punctures, along the middle smooth, punctures partly with minute setae; ventral margin with four strong equidistant spines; medial face impunctate, apex shallowly concave internally near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres very finely and sparsely punctate dorsally, with sparse, short setae ventrally; metatarsomeres glabrous ventrally, with a strongly serrated longitudinal ridge and a strong and smooth carina beside it, first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly shorter than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 12A–C.

Variation. Length: 9.7–11.2 mm, length of elytra: 7.3–8.1 mm, width: 6.3–7.1 mm. Colour may vary from reddish brown to dark brown. Female very similar to male, only pygidium less convex.

Diagnosis. The species is very similar to "*Autoserica calcutensis* Frey, 1972 and "*A. madurensis* Moser, 1915 from India in its external shape, it differs significantly only in the morphology of the aedeagus (Fig. 12A–C).

Etymology. The new species is named after the type locality, Bandarwela (adjective in the nominative singular).

Remarks. The designation of a neotype of *Autoserica calcarata* Brenske by Frey is not valid, since syntypes of the latter were available (see above) and the neotype designation was not published.

Maladera setosa (Brenske, 1896) group

Maladera setosa (Brenske, 1896)

(Figs 12D–F, 15I, 20A)

Serica setosa Brenske, 1896: 153.

Autoserica setosa: Brenske 1898: 243.

Autoserica cinerea Brenske, 1898: 279; syn. by Ahrens 2004: 261.

Maladera setosa: Ahrens 2004: 261.

Description, distribution and material examined: see Ahrens 2004 (p. 261).

Additional material examined. 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: Man. Dist. Olaitthoduvai, 10miNW of Mannar, 0–50 feet black light, 4–5 November 1976/ Collected by G.F. Hevel R.E. Dietz IV S. Karunaratne D.W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 12 ex. "Ceylon. Rat. Dist. Uggalkalota 10–14–X–1970, 500' O.S. Flint, Jr." (USNM), 43 ex. "Sri Lanka: Anu. Dist. Hunuwilagama, near Wilpattu, 200 feet black light 28 Oct–3 Nov 1976/ Collected by G.F. Hevel R.E. Dietz IV S. Karunaratne D.W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 23 ex. "Sri Lanka: Man. Dist. 4miles NW of Mannar black light, 100ft. 3 November 1976/ Collected by G.F. Hevel R.E. Dietz IV S. Karunaratne D.W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 2 ex. "Sri Lanka: Man. Dist. 20miles SE of Mannar black light, 15feet, 6 Nov 1976/ Collected by G.F. Hevel R.E. Dietz IV S. Karunaratne D.W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 4 ex. "Ceylon. Jaf. Dist. Kilinochchi, 15' 7–XI–1970, O.S. Flint, Jr." (USNM), 38 ex. "Ceylon: Ham Dist. Wirawilla Wewa 26–X–1970, 85' O. S. Flint, Jr." (USNM), 1 ex. "Ceylon: Ham Dist. Palatupana, 10' 22–25–X–1970 O. S. Flint, Jr." (USNM), 1 ex. "Ceylon: Ham Dist. 1, 5mi NW Palatupana 23–X–1970, 50' O. S. Flint, Jr." (USNM), 1 ex. "Ceylon: Mon. Dist. Sella Katarama Menik Ganga 150' 24–X–1970 O. S. Flint, Jr." (USNM), 5 ex. "Ceylon:

Ham Dist. Badagiriya Tank 6, 5mi. N Hambantota, 27°X–70, 75° O. S. Flint, Jr" (USNM), 4 ex. "Ceylon: Jaf. Dist. Elephant Pass 7–XI–1970 5° O. S. Flint, Jr" (USNM), 1 ex. "Ceylon: Ham Dist. Ruhunu Nat'l Park 10–11 XI 1966 at light E. L. Mockford" (USNM).

Aedeagus: Fig. 12D–F. Habitus: Fig. 15I.

Maladera detersa group

Maladera straba (Brenske, 1898) comb. n.

(Fig. 10G–I)

Autoserica straba Brenske, 1898: 277, Arrow 1916: 431; Ahrens 2003a: 232.

Neoserica apogonoides Brenske, 1898: 380.

Autoserica apogonoides: Moser 1915a: 356; Ahrens 2003a: 232.

Neoserica sumatrensis Brenske, 1898: 395.

Autoserica sumatrensis: Moser 1915a: 356; Ahrens 2003a: 232.

Neoserica parviana Brenske, 1899: 416; Brenske 1902: 65.

Autoserica stupida Brenske, 1900a: 52.

Type material examined. Syntypes: 1 ♀ "Ceylon/ straba Brsk./ Coll. Kraatz/ *Autoserica straba* Brsk." (DEIC), 2 ♀♀ "Ceylon/ straba typ Brsk./ Coll. Kraatz/ Moser det./ Syntypus" (DEIC).

Redescription, distribution and material examined: see Ahrens 2003a (p. 232ff).

Aedeagus: Fig. 10G–I.

Remarks. Among all the material examined we could not retrieve this species, neither from Sri Lanka nor from India. The type material of *M. straba* came out of material from Staudinger (collection Felsche, SMTD; collection Kraatz, DEIC). Therefore we consider it as very likely that the data on the collection labels of the type material of *Maladera straba*, which, as far as currently known, occurs only on Malay peninsular and Sumatra (Ahrens 2003a), are wrong, and that the species does not occur in Sri Lanka.

Maladera (subgenus *Hemiserica* Brenske, 1894)

Maladera (*Hemiserica*) *brevis* (Blanchard, 1850) comb. n. (Figs 12J–L, 19D)

Omaloptia brevis Blanchard, 1850: 78.

Autoserica brevis: Brenske 1898: 263.

Hemiserica brevis: Ahrens 2004: 347.

Autoserica chalybaea Brenske, 1898: 264; Arrow 1916: 431, syn. n.

Type material examined. Syntypes (*brevis*): 1 ♂ "Mus. Paris Pondicherry Douzon 180–35/ *O. brevis* Cat. Mus. Pondicherry" (MNHN), 1 ♂ "Mus. Paris Pondicherry Douzon 180–35/ *Omaloptia brevis* Blanch. ex typis/ *O. brevis* Bl. Pondicherry" (MNHN). Syntypes (*chalybaea*): 1 ♀ "Süd Ceylon Mai 1889 H. Fruhstorfer/ Coll. Brenske/ chalybaea cotyp. Brsk./ ♀" (ZMHB), 1 ♀ "Ceylon Nietner/ 24889/ ♀/ *Autoserica chalybaea* Type Brsk." (ZMHB), 1 ♀ "24889/ *Autoserica chalybaea* Type Brsk." (ZMHB).

Additional material examined. India. 2 ex. (♀) "Anamalai Hills. S. India/ Andrewes Bequest B.M. 1922–221" (BMNH), 1 ex. "S. India Coimbatore P.S. Nathan" (MNHN), 1 ex. "Mus. Western/ Neel Gheries" (ZMUC), 1 ex. "Tranquebar Löwendal" (ZMUC), 2 ex. (♂) "Bangalore/ severini var. Brsk." (ZMHB), 1 ex. (♂) "India: Karnataka Shimoga 1979 N.K.K. Coll./ C.R. 41/ Brit. Mus. 1984–37" (BMNH). Sri Lanka. 1 ex. "Ceylon, V/1969 50 km N. Colombo leg. P. Schmitz/ *Autoserica chalybaea* Br. det. G. Frey 1967/ 68" (CF), 1 ex. "Colombo Ceylon X.28" (BMNH), 1 ex. (♀) "Coromandel truncata Chev./ *brevis* Bl. mit cotyp. vergl. 21/1.98/ Coll. Brenske/ *brevis* Blch." (ZMHB), 1 ex. "Colombo Ceylon 21.VIII.23" (BMNH), 3 ex. "Ceylon Colombo" (ZMHB), 1 ex. "Ceylan M. Maindron/ Colombo 12–20 mai 1901/ Museum Paris Ceylan M. Maindron" (MNHN), 1 ex. "Ceylon/ Nietner/ Determined from description G.J. A. *Autoserica chalybaea* Brsk." (BMNH), 1 ex. (♀) "Sri Lanka=Ceylon Marawila 50 km N Colombo 9–29.XI.1997 leg. Jens Grosche" (CARL).

Redescription of syntype 1 (*brevis*): Length: 7.0 mm, length of elytra: 4.5 mm, width: 4.5 mm. Body short oval, blackish to dark brown, antenna yellow, labrocyteus moderately shiny, remainder of dorsal surface dull, sometimes iridescent and moderately shiny, glabrous except for a few small setae on head and lateral margins of pronotum and elytra.

Labrocyteus trapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins straight and strongly convergent to moderately rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct angle, margins weakly reflexed, anteriorly very distinctly sinuate medially; surface weakly convex, moderately shiny, basally narrowly dull, finely and densely punctate, distance be-

tween punctures smaller than their diameter, glabrous; frontoclypeal suture feebly incised and weakly curved; smooth area anterior to eye twice as wide as long; ocular canthus short and wide, finely scarcely punctate, with a single terminal seta. Frons dull, with fine, dense punctures, glabrous except for a few setae beside eyes, punctures partly with minute setae. Eyes small, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.42. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, in male as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins strongly and evenly convex, evenly narrowed to strongly produced and sharp anterior angles, anterior margin weakly produced medially, anterior marginal line complete and robust, posterior angles blunt; surface densely and finely punctate, punctures with microscopic setae only; anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate but not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine and moderately dense punctures, without smooth midline.

Elytra oblong, widest just behind middle, striae weakly impressed, finely and sparsely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine, moderately dense and almost evenly distributed punctures, odd intervals with sparse fine, short, yellow setae, remainder of punctures with minute setae only; epipleural edge robust, ending at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose, apical border narrowly membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, sparsely setose; metacoxa glabrous except for numerous long setae laterally; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, some punctures with very short or minute setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, penultimate sternite apically with a wide shiny smooth chitinous border of half sternite length. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/ 1.86. Median apophysis of metacoxa nearly glabrous. Pygidium weakly convex, dull, finely and moderately dense punctate including midline, glabrous except a few short setae apically.

Legs moderately wide, femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur wide, dull, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line, surface very sparsely and superficially punctate, posterior or ventral margin feebly concave medially, moderately widened in apical half and not serrate apically, posterior margin dorsally not serrated, glabrous. Metatibia wide and short, widest just behind middle, ratio width/ length: 1/ 2.7, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one at one third, apical one at two thirds of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with one or two fine setae, lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, with

sparse, fine punctures, along the middle smooth, punctures partly with minute setae; ventral margin with four strong equidistant spines, medial face impunctate, apex shallowly concave anteriorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with sparse, short setae ventrally; metatarsomeres glabrous ventrally, with a strongly serrated longitudinal ridge and a strong, smooth carina beside it, first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly shorter than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 12J–L.

Variation. Length: 7.0–7.3 mm. The colour may vary from reddish brown to black. Female: Antennal club slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined, eyes as large as in male.

Remarks. The species is closely related to *Maladera* (*H.*) *globosa* (Herbst, 1790) and *M. severini* (Brenske, 1896). The three species differ only in the shape of the parameres (see Ahrens 2004) and belong to a group without a reflexed labroclypeal process. The shape of the parameres of syntypes of *Autoserica chalbae* is nearly identical to that of the parameres of the syntypes of *M. brevis*.

Serica [sensu lato] MacLeay, 1819

Key to Sri Lankan species of *Serica* [sensu lato] (♂♂)

- 1 Apex of elytra without a rim of microtrichomes. Anterior margin of pronotum without a fine marginal line. Body size small, total length < 6 mm. 2
- 1' Apex of elytra with a rim of microtrichomes. Anterior margin of pronotum with a fine marginal line. Body size large, total length > 8.5 mm. *S. fusa* Brenske
- 2 Labroclypeus moderately narrow with subparallel lateral margins. Serrated line of metatibia continuous. 3
- 2' Labroclypeus moderately wide, lateral margins convergent. Serrated line of metatibia interrupted at middle. *S. hirsuta* Brenske
- 3 Antennal club in male 1.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. *S. nana* Brenske
- 3' Antennal club in male twice as long as remaining antennomeres combined. *S. kitulgana* sp. n.

Serica fusa Brenske, 1898

(Figs 13A–C, 15J, 20B)

Serica fusa Brenske, 1898: 259.

Type material examined. Syntype: 1 ♀ "Ceylon/ *Serica fusa* Typ. Brsk./ Coll. Brenske" (ZMH).

Additional material examined. 2 ex. "Ceylon/ Mus. Westerm." (ZMUC), 1 ex. "Ceylonia Mus. Drews" (ZMUC), 1 ex. (♂) "24941/ Ceylon Nietner 100" (ZMHB), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ "Bogawantalawa, 4,900–5,200 ft. 21.III–4.IV.82/ Ceylon G. Lewis 1910–320." (BMNH), 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ "Hakala Ceylon 4–07/ Ceylon E. E. Green 1910–19" (BMNH), 3 ♀♀ "Horton Plains, 6,000 ft. 18–20.III.82/ Ceylon G. Lewis 1910–320." (BMNH), 1 ex. "Ceylon/ 100/ *maculifera* Brsk." (ZMHB), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka, 29.IV–1.V. Idagashinna, alt. 1400 m 25 km SW of Badulla Z. Kejval lgt. 1994" (CP), 5 ex. "S Sri Lanka, 17–19.III. Polhena–on light 3 km W of Mataru Z. Kejval lgt. 1994" (CP), 10 ex. "Sri Lanka c., 28.III. near Ambewela, 1800 m New Zealand farm area 30 km SW of Badulla Z. Kejval lgt. 1994" (CP), 2 ex. "Ceylon, Centr. Prov. Horton Plains, Alt. 7000 ft. 12 mls SSE Nuwara–Eliya 19.III.62 Loc. 163" (MZLU), 4 ex. "Sri Lanka: N.E. Dist. Nuwara Eliya blacklight trap 24–IX–1975/ collected by D.M. Davies S. Karunaratne, D.W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: N.E. Dist. Nuwara Eliya Galway Reserve 28–IX – 1–X–1973/ collected by K.V. Krombein S. Karunaratne P. Fernando" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: N.E. Dist. Kanda–Ela 6200ft. 31.V–2.VI–1976/ collected by K.V. Krombein S. Karunaratne D.W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 11 ex. "Sri Lanka: N.E. Dist. Nuwara Eliya blacklight trap 26–27–IX–1975/ collected by D.M. Davies S. Karunaratne, D.W. Balasooriya" (USNM), 3 ex. "Ceylon N.E. Dist. Kanda–Ela Reservoir 5.6 mi. SW Nuwara Eliya, 6200 ft. 10–21 Feb. 1970 Davis & Rowe" (USNM), 6 ex. "Ceylon: N.E. Dist. Great Western Est. nr. Talawakele 5–X–1970, 4200' O.S. Flint, Jr." (USNM), 4 ex. "Ceylon: N.E. Dist. Pattopola, 6100' 3–6–X–1970 O.S. Flint, Jr." (USNM), 1 ex. "Ceylon: N.E. Dist. Horton Plains Wildlife Circ. Bangalore, 5–6–IV–1978/ Collectors: M.D. Hubbard T. Wijesinha" (USNM), 1 ex. (♀) "Sri Lanka: N.E. Dist. Hakgala Natural Reserve, 6–7 Feb 1979 Malaise Trap/ K.V. Krombein P.B. Karunaratne T. Wijesinha S. Siriwardane T. Gunawardane" (USNM), 1 ex. "Ceylon: N. E. Dist. Horton Plains Agrapatana Rd 4–X–70, 6600' O. S. Flint, Jr." (USNM).

Redescription of male specimen. Length: 9.6 mm, length of elytra: 5.7 mm, width: 4.4 mm. Body oblong, including antenna and legs yellowish brown, head and pronotum darker brown with midline, lateral margins and punctures yellowish, elytra with irregular, dark spots, dorsal surface including entire head dull, nearly glabrous. Labrocytus moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins straight and convergent toward broadly rounded anterior angles, margins moderately reflexed, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially; surface flat and dull, coarsely and densely punctate, with a few long, sparsely scattered, erect setae; frontoclypeal suture slightly elevate and weakly curved; smooth area anterior to eye 1.5 times as wide as long, weakly convex; ocular canthus short but

slender (ca. 1/4 of ocular diameter), smooth, with a single short terminal seta. Frons dull, with fine, dense punctures, glabrous, beside anterior interior margin of each eye with a single long seta. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.6. Antenna with ten antennomeres; antennal club in both sexes with three antennomeres; in male slightly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum anteriorly convexly elevated.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half straight and weakly convergent anteriorly, in anterior half weakly and evenly convex convergent anteriorly, behind anterior angles convex, anterior angles produced and moderately acute, posterior angles almost right-angled, moderately rounded at the tip, anterior margin convexly produced medially, with a fine marginal line, basal margin without marginal line; surface with moderately dense and fine punctures, with minutely microscopic, white setae in punctures, otherwise without longer setae and without smooth midline; lateral borders very sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate but not produced ventrally. Scutellum long and narrow, apex sharply pointed, with fine, dense punctures each bearing a minute seta.

Elytra moderately oblong, widest just behind middle, striae distinctly impressed and finely punctate, intervals convex, with sparse, fine punctures concentrated along striae, dark brown spots impunctate, with minute, white adjacent setae in punctures, suture and odd intervals in posterior part of elytra with some longer, apical setae; apical border with a broad rim of short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, with fine and moderately dense punctures, with sparse, short, adjacent setae; metacoxa glabrous, laterally with some robust setae; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, with fine short setae laterally on basal sternites, each sternite with an indistinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a robust short seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae slightly narrower than width of mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/1.42. Pygidium strongly convex, yellowish with dark midline and a few lateral dark spots, with fine, moderately dense punctures each bearing a minute seta, with a wide smooth midline, with sparse, long, yellowish brown setae along posterior margin.

Legs slender; femora finely sparsely punctate and glabrous, with two longitudinal rows of setae; anterior edge of metafemur acute, without an adjacent serrated line, posterior ventral margin weakly widened in apical half smooth and not serrate, posterior dorsal margin also smooth. Metatibia slender and moderately long, widest at apex, ratio width/ length: 1/3.9, sharply carinate dorsally, with one group of spines only at four fifths of metatibial length, with a continuously serrate line beside dorsal margin convergent with dorsal margin behind apically near the group of spines, between serrated line and dor-

sal margin impunctate, basally and at middle with a few single spines beside the serrated line; lateral face longitudinally convex, shiny, with sparse and fine punctures basally and on ventral portion, with short setae in punctures; ventral margin coarsely serrate, with three robust and long spines; medial face impunctate and glabrous, apex inferiorly near tarsal articulation sharply and deeply truncate. Tarsomeres smooth dorsally, with short, sparse setae ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally, beside the ridge with a fine longitudinal carina, not carinate laterally; first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and slightly less than twice as long as the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate, lateral teeth distinctly displaced apically, slightly but not bluntly widened at middle of the external margin; protarsal claws symmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw simply pointed.

Aedeagus: Fig. 13A–C. Habitus: Fig. 15J.

Serica lurida Brenske, 1898

(Figs 13D–F, 20B)

Serica lurida Brenske, 1898: 261.

Serica maculifera Brenske, 1898 (nec Brenske, 1894):

260; Ahrens 1996: 31, **syn. n.**

Serica rubescens Arrow, 1916: 436, **syn. n.**

Type material examined. Syntypes (*lurida*): 1 ♂ "Ceylon/ Nietner 860/ *lurida* Type Brsk./ Typus" (NHMW), 1 ♂ "Ceylon/ Nietner 860/ *lurida* Type Brsk./ Typus" (NHMW), 1 ♀ "Ceylon/ Nietner 860/ *lurida* Type Brsk./ Typus" (NHMW), 1 ♀ "Ceylon/ *lurida* m./ coll Brenske" (ZMHB), 1 ♀ "277/ Haputate Tea estate at 5000 ft./ Mus. Colombo Ceylon/ *Serica lurida* m./ Museum Leiden *Serica lurida* Det. Brenske/Cat. No. 1" (RMNH). Syntypes (*maculifera* Brsk., 1898 (nec Brsk. 1894); see Ahrens 1996): 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ "Ceylon Nietner" (ZMHB), 1 ♂ of these additionally with "*maculifera* Brsk." (ZMHB), 1 ♂ "Ceylon Nietner/ 38970" (ZMHB), 1 ♂ "38970" (ZMHB), 1 ♂ "Ceylon/ 24943/ *maculifera* Brsk." (ZMHB), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ "24943" (ZMHB), 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ "Ceylon/ coll. Brenske" (ZMHB), 1 ♂ of these additionally with "*maculifera* Typ.Brsk." (ZMHB), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ "Ceylon/ *maculifera* Brsk." (ZMHB). Syntypes (*rubescens*): 1 ♂ "Bogawantalawa 4.900–5.200 ft. 21.III.–4.IV.82/ Ceylon G. Lewis 1910–320/ *Serica rubescens* type Arrow/=S. *maculifera* Brsk., 1898 (nec Brsk. 1894) det. Ahrens 1995" (BMNH), 4 ♀♀ "Bogawantalawa 4.900–5.200 ft. 21.III.–4.IV.82/ Ceylon G. Lewis 1910–320" (BMNH). Syntype (*nana*): 1 ♂ "Homalopia nana Ceyl. Dohrn/ nana Brsk. type/ Museum Paris ex coll. R. Oberthur" (MNHN).

Additional material examined. 8 ex. "Dikaya 3.000–4.200 ft. 21.I.–7.II.82/ Ceylon G. Lewis 1910–320" (BMNH), 1 ex. "Dikaya 3.000–4.200 ft. 21.I.–7.II.82/ Ceylon G. Lewis 1910–320/ Determined from description

G. J. A. *Serica maculifera* Brsk." (BMNH), 1 ex. "Hakgala Ceylon 26–VIII–29/ Ceylon B.M. 1929–370" (BMNH), 3 ex. "Ohiya Ceylon IV–29" (BMNH), 1 ex. "Ohiya Ceylon 6500" [feet] 30–IV–28/ Ceylon B.M. 1929–370" (BMNH), 7 ex. "S Sri Lanka 17–19.III.1994 Polhera – on light 3 km W of Mata Z. Kejval Igt." (CP), 1 ex. (♀) "Belihul-Oya Ceylon 2" trn 89 I. Z. Kannegietter" (ZMHB), 4 ex. "Ceylon Nietn./ Zool. Inst. Mus. Greifswald Coll. Gerstaecker" (EMAU), 1 ex. (♀) "Ceylon, Centr. Prov. Horton Plains, Alt. 7000 ft. 12 mls SSE Nuwara-Eliya 19.III.62 Loc. 163/ Lund University Ceylon Expedition 1962 Brinck-Andersson-Cederholm" (MZLU), 2 ex. "Ceylon N. E. Dist. Kanda-ela Reservoir 5.6 mi SW Nuwara Eliya, 6200 ft. 10–21 Feb. 1970 Davis & Rowe" (USNM), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka: N. E. Dist. Kanda-ela 2 June 1975 S. L. Wood & J. L. Petty" (USNM), 1 ♂ "Nuwara-Eliya E. Simon 1892/ Slg. R. Oberthur (Coll. C. Martin) Eing. Nr. 4, 1956" (ZFMK), 1 ♀ "Ceylon/ variolosa Ceylan/ Coll. Kraatz/ *Serica maculifera* Brsk. J. Moser det. 1917" (DEIC), 1 ♀ "Ceylon Candeeze/ Coll. Haag/ Coll. Metzler/ *Serica maculifera* Brs./ Moser det." (DEIC), 1 ♀ "Ceylon/ Coll. Metzler/ Moser det." (DEIC).

Redescription of syntype 1 (*lurida*). Length: 5.5 mm, length of elytra: 3.8 mm, width: 3.2 mm. Body moderately oblong, suboval, including antenna and legs reddish brown, head and pronotum with strong green metallic shine, elytra with weak green metallic shine, without dark spots, dorsal surface including entire head dull, nearly glabrous.

Labrosclypeus moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins convexly convergent toward broadly rounded anterior angles, margins moderately reflexed, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially; surface slightly elevated medially and dull, finely and very densely punctate, with a few long, sparsely scattered, erect setae; frontoclypeal surface slightly elevated and weakly curved; smooth area anterior to eye 2.5 times as wide as long, flat; ocellar canthus short but slender (ca. 1/4 of ocular diameter), smooth, without a terminal seta. Frons dull, with fine, dense punctures, with minute setae in punctures, with a few setae beside interior margin of eyes and at middle. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.6. Antenna with ten antennomeres; antennal club in both sexes with three antennomeres, in male slightly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum convexly elevated anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex, moderately convergent anteriorly, behind anterior angles convex; anterior angles produced and moderately acute, posterior angles almost right-angled, moderately rounded at the tip; anterior margin convexly produced medially, without a fine marginal line, basal margin without marginal line; surface with

dense and fine punctures, with minute microscopic white setae in punctures, on disc nearly glabrous, without longer setae and without smooth midline; lateral borders glabrous; hypomeron carinate but not produced ventrally. Scutellum long and narrow, apex rounded, with fine, dense punctures each bearing a minute seta.

Elytra moderately oblong, widest just behind middle, striae distinctly impressed and finely punctate, intervals convex, with sparse, fine punctures concentrated along striae, with minute, white adjacent setae in punctures, other longer setae absent; apical border without a rim of short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, with fine and moderately dense punctures, with sparse, short, adjacent setae; metacoxa glabrous, laterally with some robust setae; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, with fine short setae on lateral basal sternites, each sternite with an indistinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a robust short seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.67. Pygidium strongly convex at apex, with fine, dense punctures each bearing a minute seta, with a wide smooth midline, with sparse, long, yellowish brown, erect setae on apical half.

Legs slender; femora finely and moderately densely punctate and sparsely minutely setose, with two longitudinal rows of setae; anterior edge of metafemur acute, without an adjacent serrated line, posterior ventral margin weakly widened in apical half and not serrate, also posterior dorsal margin smooth. Metatibia slender and short, widest at apex, ratio width/length: 1/3.0, moderately carinate dorsally, with one group of spines only at half of metatibial length, serrated line beside dorsal margin interrupted at middle and convergent with dorsal margin, between serrated line and dorsal margin finely punctate, basally with a few single spines beside the serrated line; lateral face of metatibia longitudinally convex, shiny, with sparse and fine punctures basally as well as on ventral and dorsal portion, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin coarsely serrated, with three robust and long spines; medial face impunctate and glabrous, apex inferiorly near tarsal articulation sharply and deeply truncate. Tarsomeres dorsally smooth, ventrally with short, sparse setae; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated ridge, beside ridge with a fine longitudinal carina, laterally not carinate; first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and nearly twice as long as the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate, slightly but not bluntly widened at middle of external margin; protarsal claws symmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw simply pointed.

Aedeagus: Fig. 13D-F.

Remarks. The syntypes of *Serica maculifera* Brenske, 1898 (nec Brenske, 1894) and *Serica rubescens* are vir-

tually identical with those of *S. lurida* in their external morphology and the shape of their parameres.

Serica nana Brenske, 1898

(Figs 13G-I, 15K, 20B)

Serica nana Brenske, 1898: 262.

Type material examined. Lectotype (here designated): ♂ "Ceylon/ 99/ zur n: 38970/ *nana* Brsk." (ZMHB).

Additional material examined. 1 ex. "Sri Lanka mer centr. 9.-10.xii.1995 Sinharaja Forest N. P. Pitadeniya Base Camp Igt. S. Becvar" (CP), 1 ex. "Sri Lanka, Kotapola 6°17' [N]; 80°33' [E] 2.-6.7.94 R. Sauer leg." (ZFMK).

Redescription. Length: 4.8 mm, length of elytra: 3.1 mm, width: 2.7 mm. Body moderately oblong, suboval, including antenna and legs reddish brown, head and pronotum with strong green metallic shine, elytra with weak green metallic shine, pronotum with four symmetrical dark spots, frons and lateral intervals of elytra dark to blackish, dorsal surface including entire head dull, minutely setose.

Labroclypeus narrow, widest at base, lateral margins subparallel, anterior angles broadly rounded, margins moderately reflexed, anterior margin very weakly sinuate medially; surface slightly elevated medially and dull, finely and densely punctate, with a few long, sparsely scattered, erect setae; frontoclypeal suture slightly elevate and weakly curved; smooth area anterior to eye 2.5 times as wide as long, slightly convex; ocular canthus short but slender (ca. 1/4 of ocular diameter), minutely punctate, with a short terminal seta. Frons dull, with fine, dense punctures, with minute setae in punctures, with a few long setae beside inferior margin of eyes and at middle. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.56. Antenna with ten antennomeres; antennal club in both sexes with three antennomeres, in male 1.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum convexly elevated anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex, moderately convergent anteriorly, behind strongly produced and acute anterior angles slightly concave, posterior angles almost right-angled, moderately rounded at the tip, anterior margin convexly produced medially, without a fine marginal line, basal margin without marginal line; surface with dense and fine punctures, with minute microscopic, white setae in punctures, on disc nearly glabrous, without longer setae and without smooth midline; anterior and lateral borders with long setae; hypomeron carinate but not produced ventrally. Scutellum long and narrow, apex rounded, with fine, dense punctures each bearing a minute seta.

Elytra moderately oblong, widest just behind middle, striae distinctly impressed and finely punctate, intervals

convex, with sparse, fine punctures concentrated along striae, with minute, white adjacent setae in punctures, odd intervals with sparse long setae; apical border without a rim of short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, with fine and moderately dense punctures and sparse, short, adjacent setae; metacoxa glabrous, laterally with some robust setae; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, with fine short setae on lateral basal sternites, each sternite with an indistinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a robust short seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/1.65. Pygidium moderately convex, with coarse, dense punctures each bearing a minute seta, without smooth midline, with long, erect setae on apical half.

Legs slender; femora finely and moderately densely punctate and sparsely minutely setose, with two longitudinal rows of setae; anterior edge of metafemur acute, without an adjacent serrated line, posterior ventral margin weakly widened in apical half and not serrate, posterior dorsal margin smooth. Metatibia slender and short, widest at middle, apically slightly narrowed, ratio width/length: 1/3.0, moderately carinate dorsally, with one group of spines only at four fifths of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin with a continuous serrate line convergent with dorsal margin, between serrated line and dorsal margin densely punctate and setose, with a single spine at half of metatibial length; lateral face of metatibia longitudinally convex, shiny, with dense and fine punctures on entire surface, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin coarsely serrated, with three robust and long spines; medial face very sparsely punctate and with a few long, fine setae, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation sharply and deeply truncate. Tarsomeres smooth dorsally, with short, sparse setae ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally, beside ridge with a fine longitudinal carina, not carinate laterally; first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and nearly twice as long as the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate, slightly but not bluntly widened at middle of external margin; protarsal claws symmetrical, basal tooth of internal claw simply pointed.

Aedeagus: Fig. 13G-I. Habitus: Fig. 15K.

Remarks. The syntypes series of *S. nana* was composed of more than one species, therefore a lectotype was designated here. The syntype specimens from the collection of the MNHN belong to *S. lurida* (see above).

***Sericita kitulgala* sp. n.**
(Figs 13J-L, 20B)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ "Kitulgala Ceylon 13-IV-27/ Ceylon. B.M. 1929-370." (BMNH).

Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ "Sri Lank: Rat. Dist. Gilimale, Induruwa Jungle, 13-15 Mar 1979 Malaise trap/ K. V. Krombein T. Wijesinha S. Siriwardane L. Jayawickrema" (USNM), 1 ♂ "Sri Lanka: Gal. Dist. Kanneliya, 200 ft. black light 15-17 October 1976/ Collected by G. F. Hevel R. E. Dietz IV S. Karunaratne D. W. Balasooriya" (USNM).

Description. Length: 4.6 mm, length of elytra: 3.1 mm, width: 2.9 mm. Body moderately oblong, suboval, including antenna and legs reddish brown, head and pronotum with strong green metallic shine, elytra with weak green metallic shine, pronotum with four large, symmetrical, dark spots partly fusing with each other, elytra dark except anterior third of third and fourth interval; dorsal surface including entire head dull, minutely setose.

Labroclypeus narrow, widest at base, lateral margins subparallel, anterior angles broadly rounded, margins moderately reflexed, anterior margin very weakly sinuate medially; surface slightly elevated medially and dull, finely and densely punctate, with a few long, sparse, erect setae, frontoclypeal suture slightly elevated and weakly curved; smooth area anterior to eye 2.5 times as wide as long, slightly convex; ocular canthus short but slender (ca. 1/4 of ocular diameter), minutely punctate, with a short terminal seta. Frons dull, with fine, dense punctures and minute setae in punctures, with a few long setae beside interior margin of eyes and at middle. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.5. Antenna with ten antennomeres; antennal club in both sexes with three antennomeres, in male twice as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum anteriorly convexly elevated.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex, moderately convergent anteriorly, behind strongly produced and acute anterior angles almost straight, posterior angles almost right-angled, moderately rounded at the tip, anterior margin convexly produced medially, without a fine marginal line, basal margin without marginal line; surface with dense and fine punctures and minute microscopic white setae in punctures, without longer setae and without smooth midline; anterior and lateral borders with long setae; hypomeron carinate but not produced ventrally. Scutellum long and narrow, apex rounded, with fine, dense punctures each bearing a minute seta.

Elytra moderately oblong, widest just behind middle, striae distinctly impressed and finely punctate, intervals convex, with moderately dense, fine punctures concentrated along striae, with minute, white adjacent setae in punctures, odd intervals with sparse long setae; apical border without a rim of short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, with fine and moderately dense punctures, with sparse, short, adjacent setae; metacoxa glabrous, with some robust setae laterally; abdominal ster-

nites finely and densely punctate, with fine short setae on lateral basal sternites, each sternite with an indistinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a robust short seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/ 1.8. Pygidium dark brown, moderately convex, with coarse, dense punctures each bearing a minute seta, without smooth midline, with long, erect setae on apical half.

Legs slender; femora finely and moderately densely punctate and sparsely minutely setose, with two longitudinal rows of setae; anterior edge of metafemur acute, without an adjacent serrated line, posterior ventral margin weakly widened in apical half and not serrate, posterior dorsal margin smooth. Metatibia slender and short, widest at middle, apically slightly narrowed, ratio width/length: 1/ 3.0, sharply carinate dorsally, with one group of spines only at four fifths of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin with a continuous serrated line convergent with dorsal margin that is slightly undulated at middle, between serrated line and dorsal margin densely punctate and setose, with a single spine at half of metatibial length; lateral face of metatibia longitudinally convex, shiny, with dense and fine punctures on entire surface, with short and fine setae in punctures; ventral margin coarsely serrated, with three robust and long spines; medial face densely punctate and with numerous long, fine setae, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation sharply and deeply truncate. Tarsomeres smooth dorsally, with short, sparse setae ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally, beside the ridge with a fine longitudinal carina, not carinate laterally; first metatarsomere nearly twice as long as the dorsal tibial spur (metatarsomeres II–V missing in holotype). Protibia short, bidentate, slightly but not bluntly widened at middle of external margin; protarsal claws symmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw simply pointed.

Aedeagus: Fig. 13J–L.

Variation. Length: 4.5–4.6 mm, length of elytra: 3.0–3.1 mm, width: 2.9 mm. Female: Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.5, antennal club with three antennomeres, as long as remaining antennomeres combined.

Diagnosis. *Serica kitulgana* sp. n. differs from the very similar *S. nana* principally in the larger parameres (Fig. 13J–L) as well as in the longer antennal club.

Etymology. The new species is named after the type locality 'Kitulgala' (adjective in the nominative singular).

SPECIES INCERTAE SEDIS

Serica variolosa Motschulsky, 1863

Serica variolosa Motschulsky, 1863: 467; Brenske 1898: 285, 287; Arrow 1916: 431 (Type locality: Montagnes de Nura-Ellia).

Remarks. Arrow (1916) mentioned the species to be synonymous with *Serica maculifera* Brenske, 1898, however, since it is not clear on which evidence his statement was based, we retain the name *S. lurida* (as senior synonym of *S. maculifera*) as valid name. No type material of this species was available for examination.

ZOOGEOGRAPHY

Our study revealed 77 valid species of Sericini for Sri Lanka (Table 1). While the majority of these (67 taxa) are restricted to Sri Lanka, nine species also occur in India (mainly southern areas). One of these nine species also occurs on the Malay Archipelago (*M. rufocarpus*) [probably introduced by man], and two occur in Myanmar (*M. setosa*, *N. bombycina*). These three species are widely distributed on the Indian subcontinent reaching the foot of the Himalaya (i.e. Nepal; Ahrens 2004). Most of the endemic species in Sri Lanka belong to presumably endemic monophyletic lineages, such as the *M. fistulosa* group characterised by entirely reduced parameres, the *Serica* (s.l.) *fusa* group, and the genera *Periserica* and *SelasERICA* (the latter with one species, *S. meridionalis*, occurring also in southern India). None of these species is particularly widespread in Oriental region, and at genus-group level, the only lineage with a wide distribution in the Oriental region is *Maladera* (subgenus *Cephaloserica*). However, the phylogenetic relationships of this group are not fully resolved, and a preliminary phylogenetic analysis (Ahrens & Vogler 2008) contained only a few of the species. The *M. lugubris* group and the *M. madurensis* group are obviously lineages endemic to the Indian subcontinent, with several other species endemic to India.

The distribution of Sericini within Sri Lanka was examined further relative to the ecoclimatic structure of the island, which was derived from the studies of Mueller-Dombois (1968) and Gausson et al. (1968) (as cited by Ratnapala 1984), who have distinguished six different climate types (A–F, Fig. 20C). Two zones, A and C, are geographically split into two disjunct areas separated by zones with other characteristics. To avoid biased results, these disjunct areas have been treated as separate subunits for the analysis of faunal similarity (Fig. 20C and D). Faunal similarity was determined by the Jaccard index (Jaccard 1901; Table 2), which is based on presence data of the species for each of the subzones. In a second step,

species presence data in these zones was clustered in order to infer similarity of species distribution (Fig. 21).

Most species of Sericini ($n=55$) were recorded from the wet zone (D, Fig. 20D) which shows a large altitudinal gradient (Ratnapala 1984) (not explored further here). Lowest species numbers were found for dry zones (A, F), and also for the intermediate zone (E). However, it may be that this picture is biased by the general size and sampling density of each of the zones and subzones (Fig. 20C). The zone with greatest diversity (zone D) has the greatest number of species in common with the intermediate zone C (Fig. 20E), while the dry lowland subzone (B) has highest faunal similarity with the semi-arid subzone A according to the Jaccard Index. Although immediately adjacent to the latter, the arid subzone F clusters with A1, part of the arid subzone in southern Sri Lanka. The second subzone of the intermediate zone C1 is faunistically more similar to the dry subzones A and B, than to the eastern part of zone C. Interestingly, zone C has no exclusive endemic species, sharing all of its sericine taxa with zone D. The same was true for zone F, which shares all of its species zone A. Zones A1 and E each had at least one exclusive species, *Se. maculicauda* and *M. ekisi*, respectively.

This rather general overview of species distribution may explain the biogeographical pattern of Sri Lankan Sericini fauna only in part. As previously mentioned (Ahrens 2004), adjacent faunas, in particular that of India and Indochina, and also that of the Malayan archipelago, are still poorly known in terms of taxonomy and species distribution. A considerable volume of unpublished data is available to us; however, these have not yet been systematically analysed in order to generate an overview of the static biogeography and the biogeographic position of the Sri Lankan Sericini fauna within the Oriental region. It will be challenging, as well as rewarding, to investigate the dynamic biogeography of the Sri Lankan fauna in the future using robust phylogenetic inference based on DNA sequence data.

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TABLES

Table 1. Overview on the distribution of the Sericini species of Sri Lanka: **I** = India, **S** = Sri Lanka, **M** = Malaysia (including Sumatra), **IC** = Indochina.

Species	I	S	M	IC	Species	I	S	M	IC
<i>Maladera anderssoni</i>		x			<i>M. wellgamana</i>		x		
<i>M. badullana</i>		x			<i>M. westermanni</i>	x	x		
<i>M. bandarwelana</i>		x			<i>M. woodi</i>		x		
<i>M. bisornata</i>		x			<i>M. yalaensis</i>		x		
<i>M. brevifolia</i>		x			<i>Neoserica bombycina</i>	x	x		x
<i>M. brevitella</i>	x	x			<i>N. kalaensis</i>		x		
<i>M. brevis</i>	x	x			<i>N. sexfoliata</i>		x		
<i>M. brincki</i>		x			<i>Perisera densipunctata</i>			x	
<i>M. calcarata</i>		x			<i>P. fulvostriata</i>		x		
<i>M. cariniceps</i>	x	x			<i>P. gilmalensis</i>		x		
<i>M. cinnaberrina</i>		x			<i>P. interrupta</i>		x		
<i>M. coxalis</i>		x			<i>P. picta</i>		x		
<i>M. diyalumana</i>		x			<i>P. subsignata</i>		x		
<i>M. dubia</i>		x			<i>P. triflabellata</i>		x		
<i>M. ekisi</i>		x			<i>Selasera confirmata</i>		x		
<i>M. fistulosa</i>		x			<i>Se. comexiuscula</i>		x		
<i>M. flinti</i>		x			<i>Se. distincticornis</i>		x		
<i>M. hastata</i>		x			<i>Se. impexa</i>		x		
<i>M. heveli</i>		x			<i>Se. implicata</i>		x		
<i>M. hortensis</i>		x			<i>Se. kanneliyana</i>		x		
<i>M. iuga</i>		x			<i>Se. knucklensis</i>		x		
<i>M. kandiyensis</i>		x			<i>Se. lucidicollis</i>		x		
<i>M. krombini</i>		x			<i>Se. maculicanda</i>		x		
<i>M. kuruvitana</i>		x			<i>Se. meridionalis</i>	x	x		
<i>M. lindulana</i>		x			<i>Se. nitida</i>		x		
<i>M. mavilluensis</i>		x			<i>Se. nnevarana</i>		x		
<i>M. mollis</i>		x			<i>Se. padukkana</i>		x		
<i>M. nilaveliensis</i>		x			<i>Se. praetexta</i>		x		
<i>M. poyogana</i>		x			<i>Se. pusilla</i>		x		
<i>M. pseudomollis</i>		x			<i>Se. scutellaris</i>		x		
<i>M. pubescens</i>	x	x			<i>Se. sericea</i>		x		
<i>M. romanoi</i>		x			<i>Se. sinharajana</i>		x		
<i>M. rotundata</i>		x			<i>Se. splendifica</i>		x		
<i>M. rufocuprea</i>	x	x	x		<i>Se. wilpattuensis</i>		x		
<i>M. schintmeisteri</i>		x			<i>Serica fusa</i>			x	
<i>M. setosa</i>	x	x		x	<i>S. kinigalana</i>		x		
<i>M. straba</i>		x	x		<i>S. lurida</i>			x	
<i>M. tricuspidata</i>		x			<i>S. nana</i>			x	
<i>M. uggaikaltotaensis</i>		x							
					Σ		9	77	3 1

Table 2. Jaccard index for the Climatic zones (see Figure 20C) based on the distribution of Sericini.

	A	A1	B	C	C1	D	E	F
A	1							
A1	0.222	1						
B	0.462	0.167	1					
C	0.222	0.095	0.300	1				
C1	0.231	0.158	0.267	0.179	1			
D	0.183	0.070	0.262	0.309	0.145	1		
E	0.095	0.000	0.160	0.091	0.095	0.107	1	
F	0.188	0.286	0.087	0.111	0.056	0.036	0.000	1

FIGURES

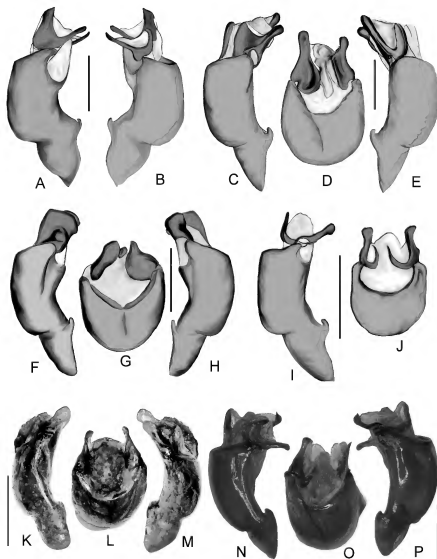


Fig. 1. (A–B) *Periserica picta* Brenske (lectotype), (C–E) *P. subsignata* (Walker) (syntype of *P. picta*, ZMHB), (F–H) *P. fulvostrigata* Brenske (lectotype), (I, J) *Periserica interrupta* (Walker, 1859) (lectotype), (K–M) *P. triflabellata* sp. n. (holotype), (N–P) *P. densipunctata* sp. n. (holotype). (A, C, F, I, K, N) Aedeagus, left side lateral view; (B, E, H, M, P) aedeagus, left side lateral view; (D, G, J, L, O) parameres, dorsal view. Scale bar: 1 mm.

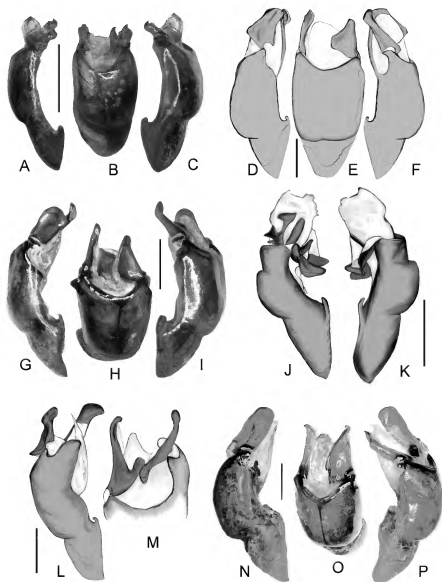


Fig. 2. (A–C) *Periserica gilimalensis* sp. n. (holotype), (D–F) *Selasericia nitida* (Candeze) (Syntype, ISNB), (G–I) *Se. knuck-leensis* sp. n., (J, K) *Se. confirmata* (Walker) (lectotype), (L, M) *Se. macnicandae* (Arrow) (syntype), (N–P) *Se. lucidicollis* sp. nov. (A, D, G, J, L, N) Aedeagus, left side lateral view, (C, F, I, K, P) aedeagus, left side lateral view, (B, E, H, M, O) parameres, dorsal view. Scale bar: 1 mm.

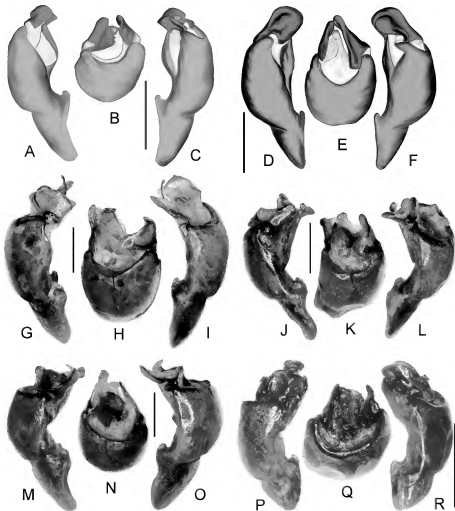


Fig. 3. (A–C) *Selasserica distincticornis* Brenske (syntype), (D–F) *Se. implicata* (Brenske) (syntype), (G–I) *Se. convexiuscula* sp. n., (J–L) *Se. impexa* sp. n., (M–O) *Se. padukkama* sp. n., (P–R) *Se. kanneliyana* sp. n. (A, D, G, J, M, P) Aedeagus, left side lateral view; (C, F, I, L, O, R) aedeagus, left side lateral view; (B, E, H, K, N, Q) parameres, dorsal view. Scale bar: 1 mm.

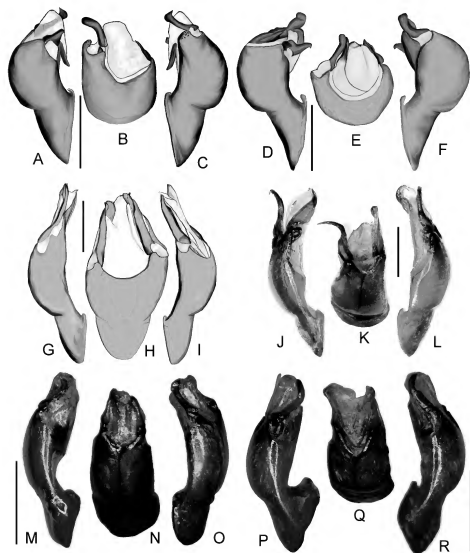


Fig. 4. (A–C) *Selaserica pusilla* Arrow (syntype), (D–F) *Se. splendifica* (Brenske) (syntype), (G–I) *Se. sericea* Arrow (holotype), (J–L) *Se. mwarana* sp. n., (M–O) *Se. praetexta* sp. n., (P–R) *Se. sinharajana* sp. n. (A, D, G, J, M, P) Aedeagus, left side lateral view; (C, F, I, L, O, R) aedeagus, left side lateral view; (B, E, H, K, N, Q) parameres, dorsal view. Scale bar: 1 mm.

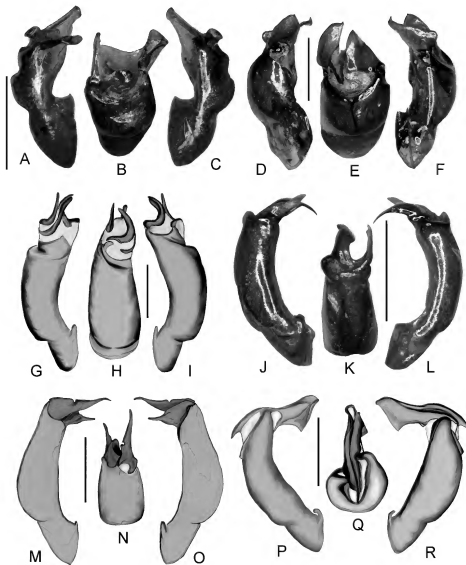


Fig. 5. (A–C) *Selaserica wilpattuensis* sp. n., (D–F) *Se. meridionalis* sp. n., (G–I) *Neoserica sexfoliata* Moser (syntype), (J–L) *N. kalaarensis* sp. n., (M–O) *N. bombycina* (Karsch) (syntype *Neoserica quadriflabellata*), (P–R) *Maladiera calcarata* (Bremske) (Lectotype). (A, D, G, J, M, P) Aedeagus, left side lateral view; (C, F, I, L, O, R) aedeagus, left side lateral view; (B, E, H, K, N, Q) parameres, dorsal view. Scale bar: 1 mm.

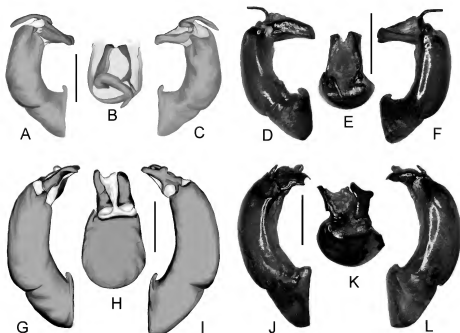


Fig. 6. (A–C) *Maladera breviata* (Brenske) (syntype), (D–F) *M. breviatella* sp. n. (holotype), (G–I) *M. rotundata* (Walker) (holotype) *Autoserica srilanka* Frey), (J–L) *M. ringa* sp. n. (A, D, G, J) Aedeagus, left side lateral view; (C, F, I, L) aedeagus, left side lateral view; (B, E, H, K) parameres, dorsal view. Scale bar: 1 mm.

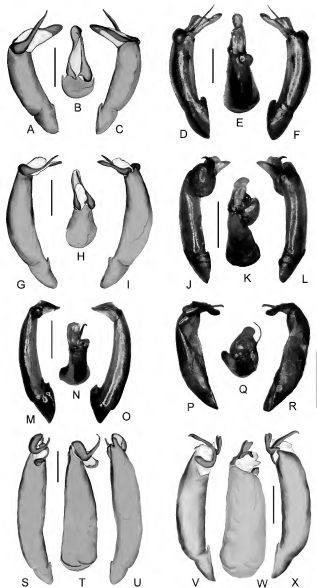


Fig. 7. (A–C) *Maladera molitis* (Walker) (Sri Lanka: Marawila), (D–F) *M. pseudomolitis* sp. n. (holotype), (G–I) *M. carinifrons* (Brenske) (syntype), (J–L) *M. westermanni* (Brenske), (M–O) *M. krambeini* sp. n. (holotype), (P–R) *M. ekisi* sp. n. (holotype), (S–U) *M. cinnaberrina* (Brenske) (syntype), (V–X) *M. rufocuprea* (Blanchard) (S. India Coimbatore). (A, D, G, J, M, P, S, V) Aedeagus, left side lateral view; (C, F, I, L, O, R, U, X) aedeagus, left side lateral view; (B, E, H, K, N, Q, T, W) parameres, dorsal view. Scale bar: 1 mm.

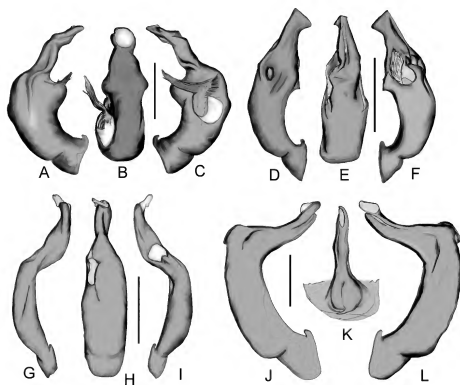


Fig. 8. (A–C) *Maladera fistulosa* (Brenske) (lectotype), (D–F) *M. dubia* (Arrow) (holotype), (G–I) *M. veligamana* (Brenske) (syntype *Autaverica fistulosa*, Ceylon), (J–L) *M. coxalis* (Moser) (syntype). (A, D, G, J) Aedeagus, left side lateral view; (C, F, I, L) aedeagus, left side lateral view; (B, E, H, K) parameres, dorsal view. Scale bar: 1 mm.

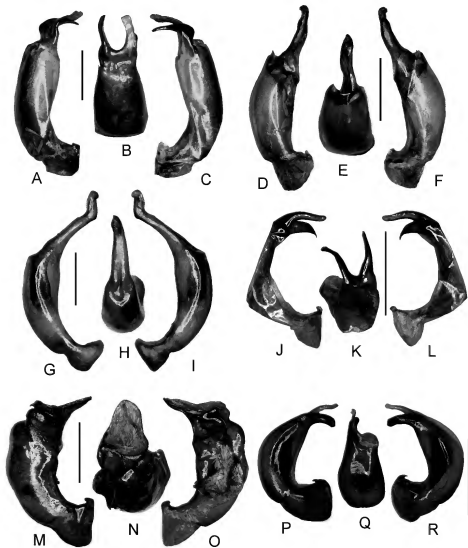


Fig. 9. (A–C) *Maladera kurawitana* sp. n. (holotype), (D–F) *M. woodi* sp. n. (holotype), (G–I) *M. schintlmeisteri* sp. n. (holotype), (J–L) *M. heveli* sp. n. (holotype), (M–O) *M. peyagana* sp. n. (holotype), (P–R) *Maladera brincki* sp. n. (holotype). (A, D, G, J, M, P) Aedeagus, left side lateral view; (C, F, I, L, O, R) aedeagus, left side lateral view; (B, E, H, K, N, Q) parameres, dorsal view. Scale bar: 1 mm.

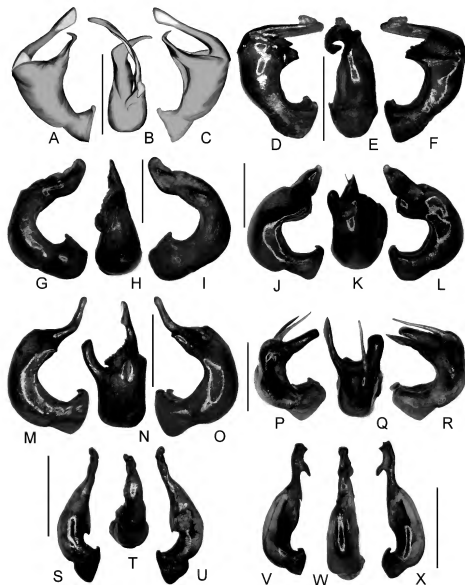


Fig. 10. (A–C) *Maladera pubescens* (Arrow) (Ceylon: Nietner (ZMHb)), (D–F) *M. bisornata* sp. n. (holotype), (G–I) *M. yalaensis* sp. n. (holotype), (J–L) *M. nilaveliensis* sp. n. (holotype), (M–O) *M. mavilluensis* sp. n. (holotype), (P–R) *M. uggalkalotaensis* sp. n. (holotype), (S–U) *M. anderssoni* sp. n. (holotype), (V–X) *M. romanoi* sp. n. (holotype). (A, D, G, J, M, P, S, V) Aedeagus, left side lateral view; (C, F, I, L, O, R, U, X) aedeagus, left side lateral view; (B, E, H, K, N, Q, T, W) parameres, dorsal view. Scale bar: 1 mm.

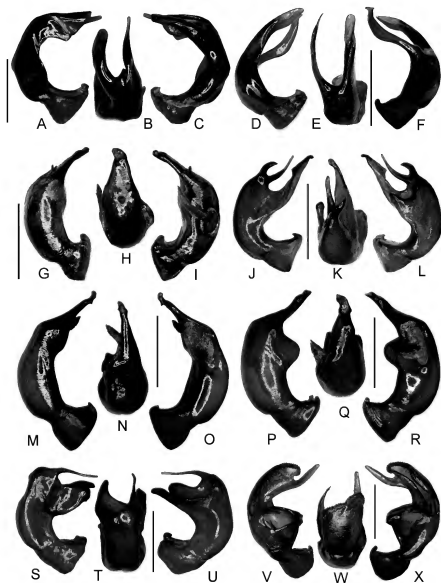


Fig. 11. (A–C) *Maladera kandyensis* sp. n. (holotype), (D–F) *M. hastata* sp. n. (holotype), (G–I) *M. lindahlana* sp. n. (holotype), (J–L) *M. tricuspidata* sp. n. (holotype), (M–O) *M. horionensis* sp. n. (holotype), (P–R) *M. badullana* sp. n. (holotype), (S–U) *M. diyalamana* sp. n. (holotype), (V–X) *M. flinti* sp. n. (holotype). (A, D, G, J, M, P, S, V) Aedeagus, left side lateral view; (C, F, I, L, O, R, U, X) aedeagus, left side lateral view; (B, E, H, K, N, Q, T, W) parameres, dorsal view. Scale bar: 1 mm.

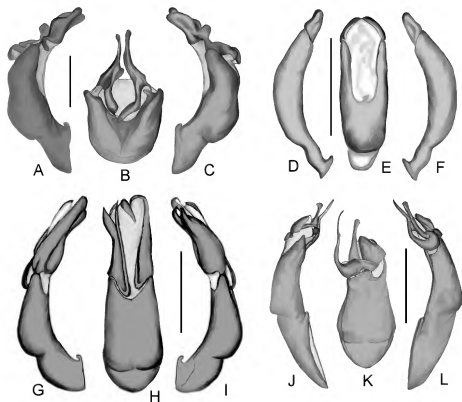


Fig. 12. (A–C) *Maladera bandaruvelana* sp. n. (holotype), (D–F) *M. setosa* (Brenske) (syntype, Konbir), (G–I) *M. straha* (Brenske) (syntype *Autoserica apogonoides* Brenske), (J–L) *M. brevis* (syntype). (A, D, G, J) Aedeagus, left side lateral view; (B, E, H, K) parameres, dorsal view. Scale bar: 1 mm.

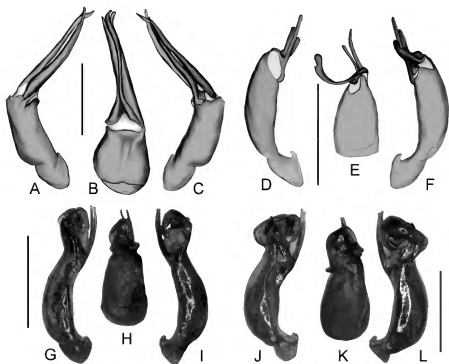


Fig. 13. (A–C) *Serica fusa* Brenske (Ceylon, Nietner), (D–F) *S. lurida* Brenske (syntype, NHMW), (G–I) *S. mana* Brenske (lectotype), (J–L) *S. kitalgalana* sp. n. (holotype). (A, D, G, J) Aedeagus, left side lateral view; (C, E, I, L) aedeagus, left side lateral view; (B, E, H, K) parameres, dorsal view. Scale bar: 1 mm.

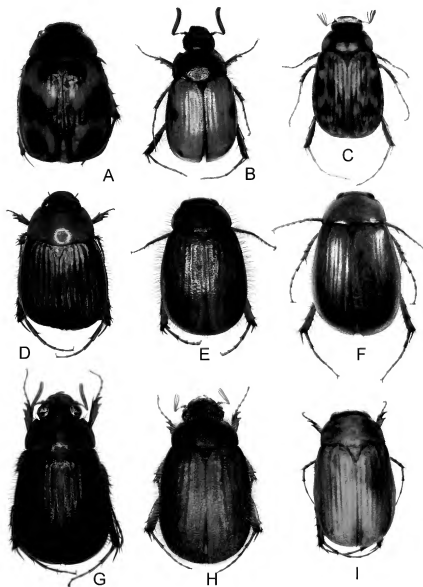


Fig. 14. Habitus. (A) *Periserica picta* Brenske, (B) *P. interrupta* (Walker), (C) *P. fulvostriata* Brenske, (D) *Selaserica lucidicollis* sp. n., (E) *Se. pusilla* Arrow, (F) *Se. nitida* (Candeze), (G) *Se. impexa* sp. n., (H) *Se. meridionalis* sp. n., (I) *Neoserica bombycina* (not to scale).

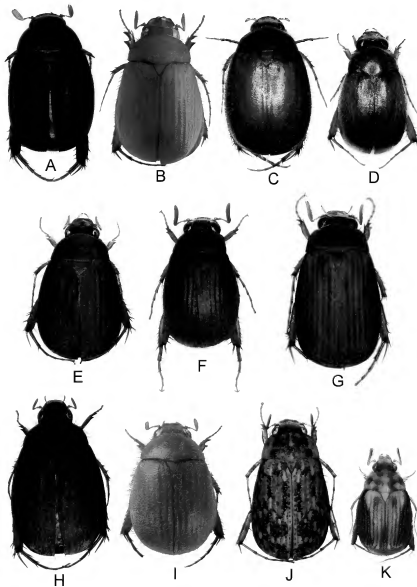


Fig. 15. Habitus. (A) *Maladera calcarata* (Brenske), (B) *M. rufocuprea* (Blanchard), (C) *M. yalaensis* sp. n., (D) *M. bisornata* sp. n., (E) *M. lindulana* sp. n., (F) *M. anderssoni* sp. n., (G) *M. hortomenis* sp. n., (H) *M. kuruwitana* sp. n., (I) *M. setosa* (Brenske), (J) *Serica fissa* Brenske, (K) *S. nana* Brenske (not to scale).

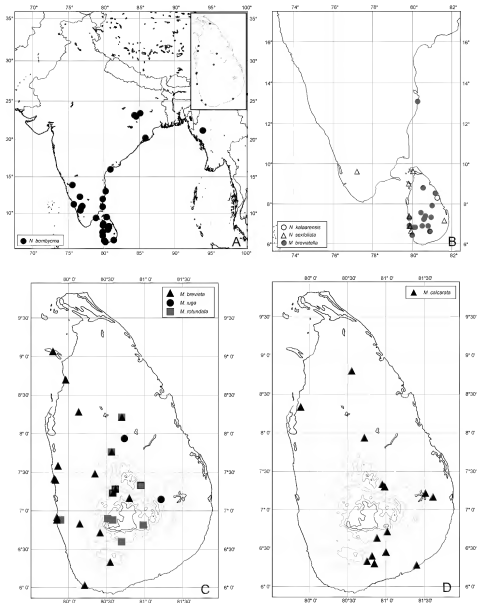


Fig. 17. Distribution of the Sericini species of Sri Lanka (as indicated by the legend): (A, B) *Neoserica*, (B–D) *Maladera lugubris* group and *M. madurensis* group (in part D).

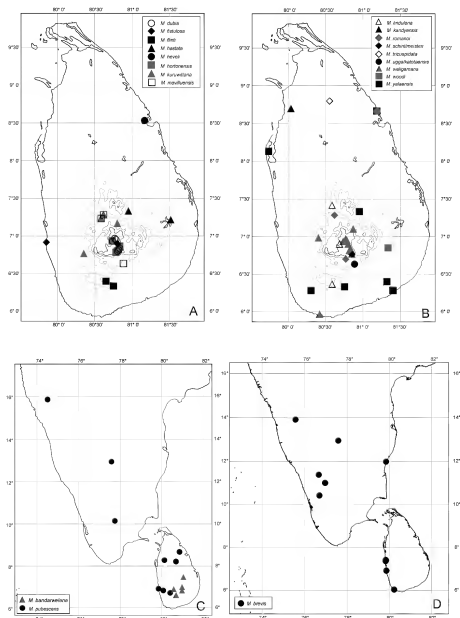


Fig. 19. Distribution of the Sericiini species of Sri Lanka (as indicated by the legend): (A–C) *Maladera fistulosa* group (part) and (D) *Maladera* subgenus *Hemiseric*.

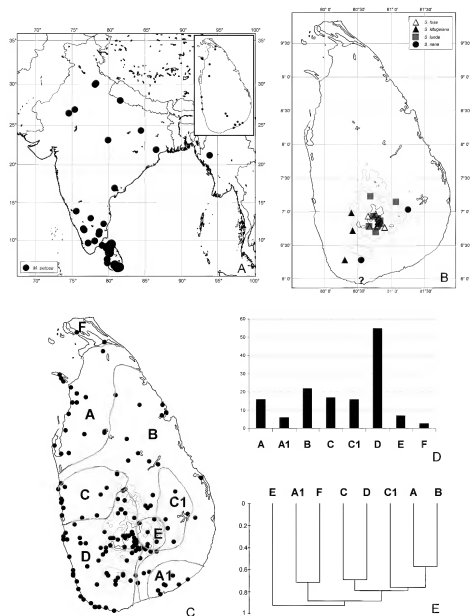


Fig. 20. Distribution of the Sericini species of Sri Lanka (as indicated by the legend): (A) *Maladeria setosa* group and (B) *Serico* (sensu lato). (C) Climatic zones (see text), their number of species (D) and their faunistic similarity based on the Jaccard Index (agglomeration method: unweighted pair-group average) in Sericini (E).

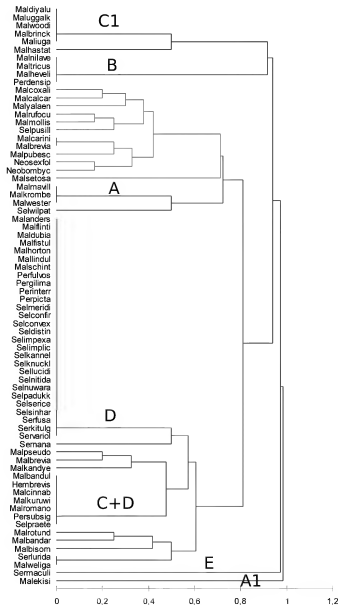


Fig. 21. Similarity in distribution and co-occurrence in the species of Sericipini of Sri Lanka in the various climatic zones and sub-zones. Clusters with exclusive occurrence on one or two subzones were indicated by the letter of the relevant climatic zone (A–F).

APPENDIX 1. GPS coordinates of collection localities of the material examined. Data provided with an * are approximated.

Key	syn	Coordinates	Key	syn	Coordinates
Sri Lanka			Habaraduwa		05°59'N, 80°16'E
Adams Peak Trail,		06°48'N, 80°29'E	Habarana, 10mi E. of		08°02'N, 80°51'E
4.5mi. W. Masekeliya			Hakala	Hakgala, Hakgala	06°54'N, 80°48'E
Agalawatta		06°53'N, 80°10'E	Hakgala Botanical Gardens		06°54'N, 80°48'E
Amhalangoda		06°13'N, 80°03'E	Hakgala Natural Reserve		06°54'N, 80°48'E
Ambawela		06°51'N, 80°48'E	Halupahansi, Haldummulle	Haldummulle	06°45'N, 80°52'E
Ambewela, New Zealand	Ambewela	06°51'N, 80°48'E*	Hantana Hill	Peradeniya	07°14'N, 80°33'E
farm area (near)			Hanwella Resthouse		06°54'N, 80°04'E
Angunakolapelessa		06°27'N, 81°00'E	Haputale		06°45'N, 80°57'E
Anuradhapura	Anuradhapura	08°18'N, 80°24'E	Haputale Tea estate		07°13'60'N,
Arawaki Jungle Padukka		06°50'N, 80°05'E			80°40'60'E
Avanigadda		16°02'N, 80°55'E	Hasalaka Circuit Bungalow	Hasalaka	07°20'N, 80°57'E
Badagiriya Tank		06°12'N, 81°07'E	Haslaka, Dam Spillway		07°20'N, 80°57'E
(6.5mi. N Hambantota)			Hatton		06°53'N, 80°35'E
Badarawela		06°49'N, 80°59'E	Hikkaduwa		06°07'N, 80°05'E
Badulla, 18 mls S (Wellawaya)		06°43'N, 81°06'E	Hindimadu		06°17'N, 80°18'E
Bambawa		07°45'N, 80°34'E	Horton Plains		06°48'N, 80°48'E
Bandarawela	Bandarawela	06°49'N, 80°59'E	Horton Plains Agraputana Rd		06°48'N, 80°48'E
Batticaloa		07°42'N, 81°42'E	Horton Plains Wildlife		06°48'N, 80°48'E
Belihul Oya, at Farr Inn	Belihul Oya	06°49'N, 80°49'E	Circ. Bungalow		
Belihulwala Resthouse		06°49'N, 80°49'E	Hunuwilagama		08°17'N, 80°08'E
Belimal Oya, at Farr Inn		06°49'N, 80°49'E	Idagashima		06°46'N, 80°54'E
Bentota		06°24'N, 79°59'E	Indurawa Jungle (Kalu Ganga)		06°46'N, 80°25'E
Beruwala	Beruwala	06°28'N, 79°59'E	Inginimiyagala	Inginimiyagala	07°13'N, 81°31'E
Beygama	Boygama	07°12'N, 80°18'E	Inginimiyagala, Safari Inn		07°13'N, 81°31'E
Bibile		07°09'N, 81°13'E	Jubbulpure (Jabalpur)		23°09'N, 79°56'E
Bogawantalawa		06°47'N, 80°40'E	Kakomotte, 0.5mi NE	Wilpattu N	08°20'N, 79°53'E*
Bolawatte	Bolawatta,	07°18'N, 79°51'E	Kal Aar		08°18'N, 81°16'E
	Bolawatta		Kalatuwawa		07°10'N, 80°06'E
Bulhota Pass	Bulhota	06°25'N, 80°39'E	Kali Villa	Wilpattu N	08°20'N, 79°53'E*
Burwelikada Circ. Bungalow	North/ South	07°17'N,	Kanda-Ela		06°56'N, 80°44'E*
		06°38'E-12°1'N,	Kande-Ela reservoir		06°56'N, 80°44'E*
		80°34'E	Kandulawa	Kandulawa	07°34'N, 80°26'E
Chilaw		07°33'N, 79°47'E	Kandy		07°17'N, 80°37'E
Chilaw-Puttalan		08°01'N, 79°49'E	Kanneliya		06°17'N, 80°18'E*
China Bay Ridge Bungalow		08°32'N, 81°10'E	Karaikal	Karikal	10°55'N, 79°50'E
China Bay, 200 feet		08°32'N, 81°10'E	Karneliya Forest	Kanneliya Forest	06°17'N, 80°18'E*
Chundikkulam Sanct.	Chundikkuli	09°38'N, 80°02'E	Kelani Valley		06°58'N, 79°53'E
Cocronada		ni	Kibissa Sigraya		07°56'N, 80°43'E
Colombo		06°55'N, 79°51'E	Kilinochchi		09°23'N, 80°23'E
Colombo, 50 km N	Marawila	07°24'N, 79°50'E	Kitugala, Sigraya-Alle		06°54'N, 80°29'E*
Colombo, 50 km N		07°22'N, 79°49'E	Kitugala Resthouse		06°59'N, 80°24'E
Colpetty		06°52'60"N,	Kitugala		06°59'N, 80°24'E
		79°50'60"E	Kitugala Bandarakele	Bandarakele	06°59'N, 80°24'E
Deniyaya		06°20'N, 80°33'E	Jungle	Jungle	
Dikaya		07°09'N, 81°04'E	Kitugala Resthouse		06°59'N, 80°24'E
Diyatalawa		06°47'N, 80°38'E	Kitugala, Bandarakele Jungle		06°59'N, 80°24'E
Dodandawa		06°05'N, 80°07'E	Knuckle Mnts		07°23'N, 80°33'E
Duhinda Falls	Duhinda	06°59'N, 80°59'E	Koggala Lake	Koggala	05°58'60"N,
Ekal Aru Circuit Bungalow		07°10'N, 81°37'E			80°19'60"E
Ekal Aru Sanctuary Jungle		07°10'N, 81°37'E	Kokmotte, 0.5mi N E	Wilpattu N	08°20'N, 79°53'E*
Ekal Aru Sanct. Jungle		07°10'N, 81°37'E	Kolonne, 2 mi. NW		06°24'N, 80°39'E
Ekal Aru Tank		07°10'N, 81°37'E	Kondachchi	Kondachchi,	08°42'N, 79°58'E
Elefant Pass		09°30'N, 80°24'E	Vijaya Dev		
Elkaduwa, Hunas Falls		07°24'N, 80°40'E*	Kosgoda		06°19'N, 80°02'E
Ella	Ella Resthouse	06°36'N, 80°42'E	Kosladu, Diyataluma Falls		06°43'N, 81°01'E
Embilipitiya		06°18'N, 80°51'E	Kotapola		06°17'N, 80°33'E
Galle		06°02'N, 80°13'E	Kotte	Sri	06°53'N, 79°54'E
Gammudawa		07°33'N, 80°41'E		Jayaawardhenepura	
Gampaha Botanical Garden		07°05'N, 80°00'E		? Kukulegama	06°36'N, 80°19'E
Gimale		06°43'N, 80°25'E		Kurundu Oya	07°06'N, 80°52'E*
Gimale Indurawa Jungle		06°43'N, 80°25'E		Kurungela Bathalagoda Tank	07°29'N, 80°21'E*
Gimale Lumber Mill		06°43'N, 80°25'E		Kuruvita	06°46'N, 80°21'E
Gimale, Indurawa Jungle		06°43'N, 80°25'E		Labugama	06°50'N, 80°09'E
Gimale, Kalu Ganga		06°43'N, 80°25'E		Labugama Reservoir Jungle	06°50'N, 80°09'E
Girandurakotte Circ. Bungalow		07°28'N, 81°03'E		Lake Gregory	06°58'N, 80°46'E*
				Laksapana	06°54'N, 80°30'E
				Lankaiberi-dola	ni

Key	syn	Coordinates	Key	syn	Coordinates
Lindula		06°54'N, 80°41'E	Rannad		09°23'N, 78°53'E
Lovers Leap Creek	World' End	06°46'N, 80°51'E	Ratnapura	Ratnapura,	06°41'N, 80°23'E
Ma Villa	Kondachchi	08°42'N, 79°58'E*			
Ma Villu		08°42'N, 80°02'E	Rhodda		nl
Maddikulam	Mullikkulam	08°33'N, 79°55'E	Ruhunu Nat'l Park	Yala Nat. Park	06°21'N, 81°31'E
Madras		13°04'N, 80°15'E	Sella Kataragama Menik Ganga		06°24'N, 81°19'E
Mahaweli Ganga, Kandy		07°17'N, 80°37'E*	Sigiriya		07°56'N, 80°43'E
Mahiyangana		07°18'N, 80°59'E	Sinharaja Jungle,		06°24'N, 80°27'E
Mahiyangana, 5 miE	Hasallaka	07°20'N, 81°01'E	2mi S Weddagala		
	5mi NW of Mah.		Süd Ceylon		06°02'N, 80°13'E*
Mahiyangana, 5mi NW	Hasallaka	07°20'N, 80°57'E	Talawakele		06°56'N, 80°39'E
Mahiyangana [5 miE]		07°20'N, 80°57'E	Talawila		08°08'N, 79°44'E*
Hasallaka			Talgaswella	Talgahwella	07°35'N, 79°52'E
Makeliya	Makeliyawata	07°32'N, 80°39'E	Teldeniye	Teldeniya,	07°14'N, 80°41'E
Mannampitiya		07°53'N, 81°07'E		8 mls E Kandy	
Mannar, 20miles SE	Parayanalankum	08°46'N, 80°09'E*	Trincomalee		08°34'N, 81°14'E
Mannar, 4miles NW		08°59'N, 79°51'E*	Trincomalee, China Bay		08°32'N, 81°10'E
Mannar, 8miles SE		08°54'N, 79°57'E*	Uda Walawe		06°24'N, 80°49'E
Manu Oya	Peradeniya	07°14'N, 80°35'E*	Udamalala (Bandula)	Udawalawa [?]	06°09'N, 81°09'E
Maradana Maduwa	Maradannaduwa	08°40'N, 80°52'E	Udawalawe, Dum Site	Udawalawa	06°24'N, 80°49'E
Maragahawela		06°44'N, 80°49'E	Udawattekele Sanct.		07°10'N, 80°48'E
Marawila	Marwila	07°24'N, 79°49'E	Udawatte Kele	Udawattekele,	07°10'N, 80°48'E
Maskeliya Oya, Norton Bridge		06°54'N, 80°31'E		Udawatia [?]	
Mau Ara	10mi. E of Udawalawa	06°26'N, 80°56'E*	Uggalkahota		06°58'N, 80°53'E
	Hakgala		Uva Inginiyagala		07°13'N, 81°31'E
Meena Ella Nursery		06°54'N, 80°48'E	Viharahena v. Matara		06°22'N, 80°35'E
Monaragala		06°51'N, 81°20'E	Viharahena [above]		06°22'N, 80°35'E
Montagnes de Nura-Ellia	Nuwara Eliya	06°58'N, 80°46'E*	v. Matara dis.		
Moon Plains		06°95'N, 80°7833'E	Vilpattu	Wilpattu Park (Pomparippu)	08°20'N, 79°53'E
Mt. Pidurutalagala		06°59'N, 80°46'E		Wadduwa	
Murunkan		08°49'N, 80°02'E	Waduwa		06°39'N, 79°56'E
Namunukuli	Namunukula	06°51'N, 81°06'E	Weddagala		06°26'N, 80°26'E
Nanu Oya	Maha Oya	07°31'N, 81°21'E	Weligama		05°58'N, 80°25'E
Neena Ella Nursery	Hakgala	06°54'N, 80°48'E	Wellawaya		06°43'N, 81°06'E
Negombo		07°12'N, 79°50'E	Witravilla		06°17'N, 81°12'E
New Zealand farm area, near Ambewella	Ambewella	06°51'N, 80°48'E*	Witravilla Wewa		06°16'N, 81°13'E
			World' End		06°46'N, 80°51'E
Nilaveli		08°40'N, 81°11'E	Yakkala		08°13'N, 80°42'E
Nuwara Eliya	Galway Reserve	06°58'N, 80°46'E	Yala National Park		06°21'N, 81°31'E
Nuwara Eliya, 12 mls SSE		06°52'N, 80°50'E	Yala Palatupana		06°17'N, 81°24'E
Nuwara Eliya, 5,6 mi SW		06°56'N, 80°44'E			
Nuwara-Eliya, 12 mls SSE		06°56'N, 80°42'E	India		
Ohia		06°52'N, 80°50'E	Anamalai Hills		10°25'N, 76°42'E
Ohia		06°49'N, 80°49'E	Bangalore		12°57'N, 77°35'E
Ohia		09°01'N, 79°49'E	Barway		23°12'N, 84°18'E
Padaviya	Padaviya tank	08°48'N, 80°33'E	Bhubaneswar		20°14'N, 85°50'E
Padaviya, Antiquities Site		08°48'N, 80°33'E	Cinchona		10°25'N, 76°42'E*
Padaviya, Irrigation Bungalow		08°48'N, 80°33'E	Coimbatore		11°00'N, 76°58'E
Padukka		06°50'N, 80°05'E	Konhir		23°02'N, 84°32'E
Palatupana		06°17'N, 81°24'E	Kunchappanai	Gumla	11°22'N, 76°56'E
Palatupana Tank		06°17'N, 81°24'E	Mahe (Malabar)		11°15'N, 75°46'E*
Palatupana, 1.5mi NW		06°17'N, 81°24'E	Malabar		11°15'N, 75°46'E*
Pannure		06°20'N, 80°45'E	Mandar		23°27'N, 85°06'E
Panikka Wila Bungalow	Pomparippu	08°20'N, 79°53'E	Mysore		12°18'N, 76°38'E
Parayanalankum		08°46'N, 80°09'E	N Peryar Nat. Reserve		06°37'N, 77°12'E
Patiopola	Pattipola, Patticola	06°50'N, 80°50'E	Neel Gherries		11°23'N, 76°40'E*
	Peradeniya	07°14'N, 80°35'E	Nelgherries		11°23'N, 76°40'E*
Peradeniya			Nilgiri Hills		11°23'N, 76°40'E*
Exper. Stat.			Panna Nat. Park		24°45'N, 80°12'E*
Peradeniya, Hantana Hill		07°14'N, 80°35'E	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	11°59'N, 79°50'E
Pesalai		09°04'N, 79°48'E	Karakal		
Pidurutalagala		06°59'N, 80°46'E			
Pitadeniya Base Camp		07°02'N, 81°15'E	Shembaganur		10°13'N, 77°28'E
Polheru	Polheru	05°55'60"N, 80°31'60"E	Shimoga		13°55'N, 75°34'E
			Tranquebar		11°01'N, 79°51'E
Polonnaruwa	Polonnaruwa	07°55'N, 81°00'E	Vattakundu		10°09'N, 77°45'E
Pottuvil		06°52'29"N, 81°49'40"E	Walayar Forests		10°50'N, 76°50'E
Puttalam, 9 mi E		08°02'N, 79°55'E	Myanmar		
Puwakpitiya	Puwakpitiya	07°46'N, 80°34'E	Victoria Point		21°12'N, 93°55'E
Rajakadalawa		07°38'N, 79°49'E	Indonesia		
			Buru		03°43'S, 126°24'E

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<i>breviata</i> sp. n. (<i>Maladera</i>)	39, 43 , 106, 117
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Back-Cover illustration:

Male genitalia of *Maladera tricuspidata* sp. n.: newly developed processes of the aedeagus replace functionally the reduced parameres.

Cover illustration:

Habitus of *Selaserica impexa* sp. n. in front of the map of the examined material from Sri Lanka.